THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,549—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd June	PERSIA a	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
17th "	CALEDONIA a	7398	.....	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
1st July	HIMALAYA a	6898	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA..	10519
15th "	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
5th Aug	PALESTTE	6.00	INDIA	7911
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	9500
26th "	CALEDONIA	7353	.....	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6100	MOREA	10690
9th "	OCEANA	6410	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ..	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9021

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

a These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are Issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5321	25 Apl.	18 May	...	30 May
City of Manchester	5551	3 May	27 May	14 June	...
City of Lahore	7163	5 May	25 May	15 June	...
City of York	7849	3 June	25 June	13 July	...
City of Paris	9200	27 May	17 June	19 July	...
City of Glasgow	6529	19 June	12 July	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Aug.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5504	21 Aug.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7519	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	23 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of London	9300	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
City of Rosario	6078	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5504	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	6 Jan 12
City of York	7519	16 Dec.	3 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan	17 Feb.	12 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	19 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl	...
City of Athens	5504	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 Apli
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7519	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Cairo	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

N.B.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except City of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

PARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
To Marseilles	375	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	800
" Liverpool.....	602	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares above and include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara ...	1195	Thurs. 1st June	9 a.m.	direct,
Dwarka.....	1695	Fri. 2nd June	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 1st June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwas and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, sailing 7th June, calling at Ports as inducement offers for particulars of which please apply to the Undersigned.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday, 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Wardha," 3967 tons, sailing on or about 3rd June,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

1st June, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st July "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Favissich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Gobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 866 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon...	E. Tarabocchia ...	5350	24th June 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Penang, Thelping (Perak F. M. S.), Iposh (Perak), F. M. S., Medan Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Labuan Lembor (F. M. S.), Klang (F. M. States), Seremban (F. M. States), Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Saigon, Manilla, Cebu, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... "	16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Changchun, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Liaoyang, London, Lyons, Fengtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HONGKONG, IPOH, JOHORE, KOBE, KUALA LUMPUR, LONDON, LYONS, MALACCA, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, Do HONGKEW, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA, YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accounted amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., 86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

STERLING CUT GLASS.

HAWKES CUT GLASS is signed by the makers' name just as the old Chinese porcelain workers' put their "six marks" on a vase, just as the eighteenth century silversmiths utilized the ball mark.

It is the Gold Medal Glass of every great exposition of recent years, and among judges of fine glass its surpassing brilliance and cutting have won for it the highest esteem.

We are displaying an assortment of Hawkes Cut Glass in new designs which very well merit your attention.

The prices range from extremely simple to richly decorative designs in table service, vases, candlesticks, &c., &c.

For wedding gifts these importations offer most desirable selection.

We very cordially invite your inspection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENT,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEA AWARDED COFFEE

3

GOLD MEDALS

AT

NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

EXHIBITIONS

FOR

SUPERIORITY PEARSE & Co. EXCELLENCE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
SCIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.'S

LIST OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

The Pianos noted below are good instruments returned from hire or on commission Sale. There are a number of excellent bargains amongst them. Every Piano guaranteed Sound.

All are Full Compassed (7 octave) Upright or Cottage Pianos unless otherwise marked.

		Rs.
1	IRON FRAMED UPRIGHT PIANO, Ebonized Case...	150
2	CHAPPELL PIANO, IRON FRAMED, Solid Case...	150
3	IRON FRAMED PIANO, Solid Chippendale Mahogany Case	175
6	Do do	175
50	ALLISON UPRIGHT IRON FRAMED PIANO, Carved Mahogany Case... ...	200
51	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH BUILT PIANETTE, Sheraton Mahogany	225
52	ENGLISH MADE IRON FRAMED PIANO, Solid Dark Mahogany	250
53	UPRIGHT GRAND, Iron Framed, Full Trichord, Black Case	275
7	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH SMALL UPRIGHT PIANO, Mahogany Case ...	275
8	IRON FRAMED PIANETTE, Mahogany Case	275
10	ALLISON IRON FRAMED PIANO, Solid Mahogany Case (H C D)	275
11	Do do (McN)...	275
14	ENGLISH PATENT FRAMED PIANO, Solid Mahogany Case	300
68	BROADWOOD & SONS, Indian Model Mahogany Case	300
15	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH PIANO, full size, Mahogany Case	300
16	ALLISON INDIAN MODEL PIANO, Solid Case (M H)...	300
54	ALLISON TROPICAL PIANETTE, Iron Frame, Solid Mahogany Case	300
67	CHALLEN & SONS, Indian Model Walnut Case (F. A.)	350
55	IRON FRAMED FULL COMPASSED PIANETTE, Mahogany Case	375
56	ALLISON IRON UPRIGHT INDIAN MODEL PIANO, (Rs 575)	375
57	CAROLOTTO INDIAN IRON FRAMED OVERSTRUNG PIANO, Black Case... ...	475
58	ROSE & CO.'S STANDARD INDIAN UPRIGHT PIANO, Ebonized Mahogany...	425
59	KNAKE UPRIGHT IRON GRAND, Chippendale Mahogany Case	475
21	STROHMENGER IRON FRAMED COTTAGE PIANO, Mahogany Case...	550
28	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH UPRIGHT GRAND, Full Trichord nearly new ...	575
60	STROHMENGER UPRIGHT GRAND, overstrung trichord	600
61	SCHIEDMAYER STANDARD INDIAN UPRIGHT GRAND, nearly new ...	600
32	RUD. IBACH IRON FRAMED UPRIGHT (Rs 900 Model)	575
30	RUD. IBACH IRON FRAMED OBLIQUE UPRIGHT, nearly new	675
33	KNAKE UPRIGHT GRAND, nearly new	675
34	BROADWOOD IRON FRAMED 7 OCTAVE PIANETTE, very little used ...	675
35	KNAKE IRON FRAMED EBONIZED UPRIGHT, practically new	700
36	BLUTHNER UPRIGHT GRAND, Mahogany Case	750
37	KNAKE UPRIGHT GRAND, Chippendale Mahogany, Rs 975 Model	750
42	BROADWOOD UPRIGHT OVERSTRUNG GRAND, very little used	775
48	ELECTRIC SELF-PLAYING PIANO, Hopkinson Electrelle, nearly new, can be used also as an ordinary piano	1,200

HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOS.

9	BROADWOOD GRAND PIANO, in Mahogany Case	250
25	SCHIEDMAYER GRAND PIANO, Ebonized Case	575
26	RACHAL GRAND PIANO, Mahogany Case	575
62	SCHIEDMAYER GRAND PIANO, Ebonized Case	475
63	KNAKE BABY GRAND PIANO, Half Round, Rs 1,350 Model	775
64	BROADWOOD QUARTER GRAND, Special Indian Model...	775
65	SCHIEDMAYER AND SOHNE STANDARD INDIAN BABY GRAND ...	850
66	KNAKE BABY GRAND, Half Round, Rs. 1,350 Model	900
47	ERARD BABY GRAND, Special Tropical Model	1,200

PIANOLAS.—A few genuine "Pianolas" by the Orchestrelle Co. for Sale from Rs. 300.

S. ROSE & CO., Telegrams: "ROSEBUD" BOMBAY. FORT, BOMBAY.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink YOU NEED this Hot Weather is a "VITALIA" Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food "VITALIA."

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be CLOSED early in June, for the Monsoon, the date will be notified hereafter.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 31st May, 1911.

THE JAFERALI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation)

SALE OF MILL PREMISES, ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND PLANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the premises, engines, boilers, machinery and the property belonging to the above Company, which comprises 14,080 ring spindles and 5,472 mule spindles in all 19,552 spindles and 312 looms and preparatory machines, &c., relating thereto, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION under the orders and directions of the District Court of Surat, in the District Court after 12 noon on 15th June, 1911.

The conditions of sale and further particulars can be had from the undersigned on application and the property will be on view after 1st June during the office hours.

T. K. ENGINEER,
Official Liquidator,
Jafer Ali Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd.
(In Liquidation.)
Sonifalia Surat, Dated 13th May, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Muttra to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.	Return Fares			Timings.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Up		Down.
Bombay ...	128	10	0	Arr. 7-15	Dep.	21-15
Mhow ...	108	9	0	,, 22-40	,,	5-20
Neemuch ...	95	14	0	,, 23-30	,,	4-55
Nasirabad ...	85	13	0	,, 8-3	,,	19-55
Simla Dep. 8-15					Arr.	18 30

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WASTE COTTON AND WASTE HESSIAN THREAD.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Waste Cotton and Hessian Thread" are invited and will be received by the Manager in his office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha) up to 12 noon on TUESDAY the 20th June, 1911, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present. The rates quoted will not however be divulged. The waste will be required to be delivered at Lahore Store Depot, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of tender.

The undermentioned are the items and quantities required.

		Cwts.
(1).	Waste Cotton Colored soft quality for cleaning purposes.....	8,700.
(2).	Waste Hessian Thread for cleaning purposes.....	7,600.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each form of tender.

3. Samples legibly marked with the name and address of tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on TUESDAY the 20th June, 1911.

4. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money (which money must be remitted direct to the Chief Cashier, N. W. Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, in cash or in currency notes encashable in Lahore without discount charges) will not be considered.

5. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select any tender in full or in part without assigning any reason for doing so, nor does bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 16th May 1911.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

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The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

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GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS,
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* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
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CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.
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PRIZE SHOW EVERY SUNDAY
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Special arrangements for Purdah Ladies.

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THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,,	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,,	5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

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Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,,	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on pplication.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£	2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£	1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£	800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu,
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya.	Kampala
		Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

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Railway School, Bina, C.P.

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J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 1st June, 1911.

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Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
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GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.
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Bombay Gazette
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
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SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
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1909.

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DECLARATION OF BONUS.

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MERCANTILE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
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Total funds exceed.....£19,000,000.

The Directors have declared the sum of £1,402,253 available for division among Participating Life Policy-holders, yielding a bonus at the rate of £1-10-0 per cent. per annum. This, if calculated on the original sum insured, is equivalent on some of the oldest Policies to £3-13-0 per cent. per annum.

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Secretaries.
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KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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LOW PREMIUMS.
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REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...	6,514 for	£.	1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...		,,	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period		,,	273,119
Annual Income ...		,,	1,422,802
Assets ...		,,	10,316,965
Total Payments under Policies		,,	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£	28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...		12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE		1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....		7,770,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
For full information apply to
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Monthly ...	,, 3 12	,, 3 0

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ...	...	,, 0-8

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Third Insertion ...	...	,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	...	,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	...	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	...	,, 6-0 do.

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By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co

OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS,

Opp. Government Telegraph Office, 7 Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST

AND

ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents **Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon** from **Various Eye Hospitals** of **Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.**

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

Has **TWENTY YEARS'** experience in **SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.**

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M V O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.

PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,

PROPRIETOR.

MARTIN'S PIOL & STEEL Pills for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house and on the first sign of any Irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, friends tell friends. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

It you suffer from any disease due to the impure taint of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has y a reputation, and is to-day more popular than eve the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remed does what it professes to do—ITS PURIFYING AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from al impurities from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY ECZEMA BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 45, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 18, 1908"

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen heaps of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our readers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 5 Grant Street Fort.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 30.] [BOMBAY, May 31.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	81 1-2	5-16	
do. homes	68		unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. sterling Loan	95 3-4		unchgd
do. Govt. securities	84 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	24 1-2		unchgd
do. 2 months' bence	24 9-16		unchgd
do, in New York	Closed.		
Exchange on London at Paris	25 31		1-2
do. at Berlin	20 41 1-2		1-2
do, at New York	Closed.		
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	c
do, Short London	9th Mar.		
Bills, 3 months' sight	2 1-16		unchgd
do, Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3-8		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4		unchgd
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 1-4		unchgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans	1 5-8		1-8

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £125,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Unchanged.	Dull.
Futures	...	Dull.
East Indian	...	...
Manchester ...	Dull with a fair enquiry.	
Total Sales	...	4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500
Imports	...	6,000
Mid Americans	6-27	unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 5-8	unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
8-80	7-93	7-85	7-53	7-13
+02	+03	+02	+02	+01

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6-95	6-89	6-87	6-87
+01	+01	+01	+01

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...15 1-2 unchgd
Futures—Month of July	...15-54+01
Do. do Oct.	...13-03+02
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Easy.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...33 1-2—1-2

Do. Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.

Red Karachi ...35—1-2

Do. Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Ports—London. Sellers.

Tone of wheat—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...33 1-4—1-4

Do. Months—May-June—Nominal.

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...34 3-4—1-4

Do. Month—June—Nominal.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gusarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...44 unchgd

Do, Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.—Dunkirk.

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...46 3-4—1-4

Do. Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.—Dunkirk.

Brown Cawnpore ...40 1-8—1-8

Do, Months—June-July.

Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.—Antwerp.

Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...66 1-2—1-4

Do. Months—June-July—Sellers.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Tone of Linseed—Dull.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...64 1-2—1-4

Do. Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). Market closed.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3-11—Value—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...£ 66 3-4
Yellow Metal	...£ 5 7-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£55 3-16

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 10s.

ARRIVALS—

"Blakemoor," "Countess," "Warwick."

SUGAR—

German Beet-root 88 p. c	...10 5—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...June.
Tone—Steady—Moderate demand at steady rates.	
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	...14 4 1-2—Sellers
Months of Shipments	...June-August.
Tone—Fair demand at rather firmer rates.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...11 1 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments	...June.
Tone—Quiet.	
Java—Prices unchanged.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [31st May, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Parcel Silver.	9	London ...	Yokohama Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 29th May, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	74	85,844
B B and C I Railway ...	42	49,340

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened flat at 1s. 4d. T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. As usual the Banks closed early owing to Council Bills allotments. There was little enquiry for Bank remittance and Private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-3d, from 17 June
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133
Shanghai "	...178 1-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened firm at 96 9-16 for Cash and a large amount of business was done in the bazaar for to-day's Settlement upto 96 5-8. For the next Settlement the rate was 96 3-8. Closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96	8 0
30th June Settlement.	"	96	5 0 to 96 6 0

BULLION :—

The London market closed unchanged yesterday, at 24 1-2 for ready and 24 9-16 for delivery in two months. The New York market was closed. The local market opened at 96 1-2 ex duty for ready bars and a fair business has been done at a slight advance during the day. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	24	0 0
Australian " ...	... "	24	0 0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... "	62	9 0
" 1st settlement	... "	62	10 0
2nd Settlement	... "	62	15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The New York market was closed yesterday for Decoration Day, and New Orleans showed little change. The local market has been quiet but steady. There is nothing doing in contracts, and prices are nominal in the absence of business, though sellers would probably operate in old crop at current rates, if buyers could be found. For New Crop there is no enquiry and even "Satta" business is at a standstill.

Ready cotton is moving quietly. Exporters and mills are moderate buyers, and the demand runs chiefly on high-class cotton and stapled styles.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	... Rs.	355-6 June
Good saw Ginned Dharwar	... "	360 do
Do H G Westerns ...	... "	325-6 do
Do M G do ...	... "	327-8 do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	... Rs.	302 March
Fully Good H G Bengals	... "	239 Jany.
Fine M G Bengal ...	... "	263-4 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	6,000 bales
Total Imports	...	1,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
8-01	7-91	7-86	7-57
+01	+01	+01	+01

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7-13	6-95	6-89	6-87	6-87
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The Home markets are again lower, and the market here is easier for ready.

We quote :—

Ready "	... Rs.	11 12	6 B. T.
May "	... "	12 10	0 R. T.
September "	... "	12 15	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May	... Rs.	7 1	0 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready	... "	7 10	0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready	... "	6 9	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	51	8 0
Mumbara	... "	52	8 0
Yellow Hingaughat	... "	53	8 0
Black Kutni	... "	43	8 0

JASTORSEED :—Tone steady, We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35	0 0
Forward	... "	7	2 0 R. T.

JOTTONSEED :—Tone steady, We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	22	0 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone easier. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	9 12	0 B. T.
May	... "	10 6	0 R. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	42	0 0
Small	... "	40	8 0

MOWRASEED :—Tone quiet but steady.

July-August	... Rs.	7	0 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—The market continues irregular owing to the settlement.

We Quote :—

White Delhi	... Rs.	4 11	0 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,675
Bank of Burma	166
Bank of India	68
Eastern Bank	79
Indian Specie	60 1-4

MILLS.

David	382 1-2
Kohinoor	655
Manockji Petit	2,075
New Great Eastern	170
Standard	965
Sun Mill	90

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	865
New Benar	535

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	130
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference ...	170 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	230
Colaba Land and Mill	1,165
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	15
Treasher and Co. ... ... —	530

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	482 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	13,152 bales
Wheat ...	...	51,697 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	24,535 "
Rapeseed ...	...	4,202 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	545 "
Poppyseed ...	...	4,818 "
Groundnuts ...	...	150 "
Castorseed ...	...	4,834 "
Rice ...	...	2,292 "
Myrabollams ...	...	2,235 "
Cottonseed ...	...	9,602 "
Mowraseed ...	...	172 "
Gram ...	...	4,843 "
Joovar ...	...	151 "
Maize ...	...	132 "

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

Jute pucca bales opened firm, but closed quiet. Kutcha bales were quiet but steady.

In gunnies heavy goods were firmer, the rest being inactive.

In shares, tea were in strong request with a hardening tendency which later became easier.

The flour mills were very firm.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massila s—34 bales wool, Nizamudin and Co; 120 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 20 bales cotton, Bombay and Co; 1340 cwts oilcake, Sorabji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—31 bales hides, H A Omer; 1-4 cwt ivory, H Ravji; 9 bales hides M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Bramley s—11 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 318 cwts capeicums, Moosabhoy Jaferbhoy; 1500 cwts myrabollams Khimji Kasevji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—8 bales twist N Cursetji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—1980 cwts wheat 2,996 cwts teelseed, J Facheri; 3000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—2 cases dryfish, E H Vakil and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Duke of York s—1000 cwts linseed, H Maganlal and Co; 503 cwts myrabollams, W Bacher; 6 bales cotton waste, C Paraj and Co.

Culna s—3000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR HULL.

York Castle s—3109 cwts castorseed, and 10074 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ivydine s—220 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co 210 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 250 bales cottonfly, Khimji Vishram and Co; 4500 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Baron Cowder s—414 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus & Co; 22,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 24,0000 wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Alexandria s—16,001 cwts rapeseed, Stanley and Co; 2,002 cwts linseed 21,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Kilkeren s—18,000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Feroozi s—500 cwts animal horns hoop Esmail Mahmud; 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros 3,014 cwts wheat C Boggiano and Co; 50 bales cotton A. Begbie and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—850 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—500 cases hides, Enrico N Stein.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Delta s—450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Massila s—100 cases hides, Enrico N Stein; 85 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 330 cwts gum olibanum, Moosabhoy Jaferbhoy; 15 bales twist M Umersey.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—100 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 28 cwts calves, G H B Samji.

Bingo Maru s—23 cwts poppyseed, 37 cwts gum, 17 cwts colombo roots, 313 cwts ghee, N M A Poonawalla 4 cwts ghee, G Dossa and Co.

Delta s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

EUGENICS AND GENIUS.

Endowment of a Strong Will.

Mr. J. A. Spender, under the name of "Bagshot" discusses Eugenic and Genius in the "Westminster Gazette."

"Where my Eugenic friend goes wrong is in failing to realise that a great many of the maladies which he calls degeneracy are the just too much of the highly developed nervous system which is the special endowment of the gifted families," writes "Bagshot." "Overcharge the battery ever so little and genius becomes insanity; give one member of the family a volt too much and the delicate balance of physical and mental qualities on which sanity depends is broken down. Extinguish the family and you will rid the world of some degenerates, but you will also and at the same time rob it of its most gifted men. My Eugenist would never have let Cowper, Lamb, Coleridge, Stevenson, Keats, Ruskin, Henley, or De Quincey see the light.

DOCTRINE OF HEREDITY.

"The doctrine of heredity should never be forgotten by parents or remembered by children. To the first it is the assertion of their responsibility; to the second a remainder of their helplessness. Fortunately our Darwinians and Weismannians have between them left the doctrine in such a state that it is prudent for parents to believe the worst and possible for children to hope the best. There is no man of science who will dare say that the child of the drunkard 'must' take to drink, and none that will venture to tell the drunken parent that the child 'won't' suffer.

"The longer I live the more I am convinced that the most enviable hereditary endowment is a strong will. Let a child have the will to live and the will to be well, and he will kill a thousand hereditary devils. All the Eugenics in the world will not give us this, and too much Eugenics may give us the athlete of Plato (twice the man he was, but a hater of philosophy and uncivilised).

"Thirty years ago it was customary to hear solemn people talking gloomily about hospitals and medicine and philanthropy as so many ways of interfering with the natural process of eliminating the unfit. Yet constantly in my time the standard of life and health has improved with the spread of these agencies; and it is now proved that almost all that the scientific men used to say on this subject is riddled with fallacies. The diseases which medicine has combated—cholera, typhus, small-pox, typhoid, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria—sweep away fit and unfit, and were, if anything, rather more destructive to the fit than the unfit. It is almost a proverb that the weak survive and the strong succumb to typhoid and enteric.

TO IMPROVE THE RACE.

"The breeding power of men on a low standard of life and health is unlimited—witness India and China—and none of the natural scourges make any serious impression on it. Biologically, the elimination of the unfit is almost useless, unless you can do it before they reach the age of parentage, and that involves exposure of infants and wholesale slaughter of the young and defenceless. It is useless to construct a theory on the assumption that men can or ought to behave as tigers and wolves. We have to consider what man, being man, can do on human conditions to improve the race of men. This banishes once and for all the "elimination" of the living unfit by human effort. Nature may do it, God may do it; man cannot do it. Man's effort is to give men health and leave the rest to God or nature.

WHAT EUGENICS CAN DO.

"Can the Eugenist, then, do nothing? Certain things, I think, provided always he remembers that the loveless scientific marriage is as likely to defeat his purpose as any mismating of the unfit. But is a doctrine for match-makers and not for lovers. The lovers will laugh at you whatever you say. But persuade the matchmakers—parents, guardians, aunts, friends—that it is crime and folly deliberately to arrange a marriage between two young people who have each of them the same hereditary weakness and you will in time make some impression. Make it an offence which may void marriage for either of the parties to have concealed the existence of a disabling infirmity or hereditary taint and, again, you may do something. And if at the same time you can persuade the young people that to live a godly and sober life is the condition of becoming good parents, you will do still more. Personally I have yet to be convinced that what a man can do for himself is not twice as important as what his grandfathers and grandmothers have done for him.

THE RACE NOT DEGENERATING.

"If it were, indeed, true that, in spite of all our efforts in sanitation and hygiene, the race was steadily 'degenerating,' we might as well give up the whole business and leave a doomed people to fight it out with the slum landlords. Personally, I don't believe a word of it. Every precise inquiry that we have had on this subject proves that degeneracy is the result not of town life or country life, but of certain conditions of living which may be present in either, and may be removed from both. It existed in the old villages under the poor-law, and it exists in many villages to-day. It will not be caused by taking people into the towns or cured by removing them into the country. It will be cured in town or country by giving them decent food, enough air-space, unpolluted water, suitable clothing, and, above all, by saving little children from work and worry until the time of growing is over.

COUNTRY LIFE AND TOWN LIFE.

"I should like to see you take out of your literature all your complaints about 'town life.' They are futile and they run to cant. Country-life is no more natural to men than town-life, and to large numbers of men no more healthy than town-life. You will not get a high degee of intelligence out of a purely rural population; you are not even sure of a high standard of physical health. If you doubt this, go to Russia or Eastern Prussia or the West of Ireland. Man needs to life with his neighbours, but with sufficient elbow-room to enable him to be alone. Your ideal is the 'rus in urbe'—not to take the town people into the country, which you will never do but to establish the country conditions in or about the towns, which you can and must do. Concentrate, then upon your suburbs and open spaces and garden cities and a hundred years hence we may have a population which will be getting all that the mind needs of the town-life and all that the body needs of the country-life."

CALCUTTA COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—The following students have passed the final Professional Examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 104, Corporation Street, Calcutta :—M. C. P. S. (Cal.) S D Vania; Gopeswar Mitter; Jogesh Chandra Bose; Nalini Bhuson Ghoss; Surja Kumar Nandi; B P Aiyer. L. C. P. S. (Cal) P J Ram Naidu; Sheikh Abdul Rahman; Joindra Nath Chakroborty; Mahomed Nurul Haque; Noresh Chandra Dutt; Atawar Rahman; B G Prodhan; Bhetra Nath Mukerji; Hemonta Kumar Barman; Soniee Behari Das; Horilal Motilal Bhatt; Manuel Peter; Mahomed Ishaque; Abinash Chander Biswas; Satish Chander Shadhya; Norendra Nath Chaha; Akhoy Kumar Karmokar; Jyonta Kumar Mojumdar; Upendra Nath Kumar; J K Roy; Profulla Chand Roy; Jamini Mohon Roy; Trailokhya N Sircar; G V Pandit; Parindra Nath Kund; Kundari Lal Ghose; Surendra Nath Das Pal; Shiv Ram Chatterjee; Amode Lal Marik; Nimi Ch Sanfrio; Brindaban Ch Gupta; Rai Mohun Chatterji; Hem Chandr Ghosh; Girish Ch Pal; Pres Nath Roy; Atanka Bhoojon Sen; B B Jetty; Surendra Nath Dutt; Jogendra K Dutt; Uma Nath Mukerjee; Hamuz-ud-Din; Sarat Ch Sen Gupta. The total number of candidates who appeared in the examination was.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

KELLY—May 24, Dollie, the dearly loved and only child of Staff-Sergt and Mrs Kelly, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, aged 1 year and 5 months.

MEYERS—May 27, at Egmore, Andrew William Meyers, eldest son of the late John William Meyers

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise 6h. 1m., Sunset 7h. 12m.

Outdoor Concert, Y. W. C. A. Wellington Lines, 9-15 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Great Sporting Attraction: "The Cup Final."

Skating Rink: Practice Session, Thursdays and Saturdays only 8 to 9 a.m. Evening Sessions, Thursdays only 6 to 8 with "Band. Night Sessions, Saturdays only 9-30 to 11-30 p.m. with Band."

Maxim: "Hai che far stesso quello che chieri fatto presto e bene" ["He who wishes a thing done quickly and well must do it himself."].—Italian Proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the English mails of the 19th instant, which left Aden, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF A RAJA.—The Raja Sahib of Sitaman accompanied by 30 followers has arrived in Bombay

BAND NOTICE.—The string band of 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play at the Princess Gymkhana to-day, commencing at 6-15 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Bingo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. to-morrow, Friday.

"FRENCH" IN SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read your column about the enhancement of the French course in the High Schools as suggested by the D. P. to the Governor-in-Council. It has been suggested that French cannot be taught adequately by a native teacher, but can be taught by Frenchmen. This is a complete fallacy. Do we teach English in our schools through Englishmen? Do we teach Sanskrit through hereditary Panditsfrom Benares? Do we import Persians for the teaching of Persians? Have we brought Latin and Greek teachers from Italy and Greece? If the answers to these be in the negative why the employment of Frenchmen should be compulsory? If natives be taught well they are sure to become competent teachers. In short much depends on the methods of teaching rather than on the race of the teacher. Therefore, if the standard of French in High Schools is to be raised at all it should be done so in all the classical languages as well. Why French alone!—Yours, etc.,

N'IMPORTE QUI.

Gondal, May 29.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

New Chief of Fire Brigade.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner who stated that he had granted permission to the Tramway Company to put up a temporary moveable starter's choki at Bhattia Baug on a rental of Rs. 3-8 per annum and on condition that the Company should remove it at any time at their cost in the event of the removal being considered necessary by the Municipality.

The letter was recorded and the Commissioner was informed that the choki might be put up till the 31st October.

The following letter from the Commissioner was then recorded:—I have allowed the Rev. J. Lampard of the American Mission to put up a shed on Municipal land near the dust bin cars in Calicut Street for the purpose of establishing a school for the sweepers' children living in the Municipal Chawls. The shed which is subject to removal whenever the land is required for Municipal purposes, occupies an area of 27 square yards for which a nominal rent of rupee one per annum will be charged. The school was opened on the 1st instant.

NEW FIRE BRIGADE ENGINEER.

The Committee next considered the following letter from the Commissioner :—Mr. W. Nicholls, Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, has been granted by me combined leave for one year, seven months and seventeen days preparatory to retirement. The reason for his retirement is that he is suffering from an affection of the heart, and other complications, the result, in some measure, of 35 years' Fire Brigade service, during over 20 of which he has been Chief Officer of the Bombay Fire Brigade. Through the kind offices of the Chief Officer, London Fire Brigade, whom I asked to recommend the most suitable of his subordinates, I have selected Mr. Thomas Charles Greenop of the London Fire Brigade to succeed him. Mr. Greenop has asked for a second class steamer fare and £30 to cover his expenses. As Mr. Greenop has to arrange for his wife and family, I consider this a fair request and have remitted to him from my discretional contingencies a sum of Rs. 1,077 (£71 16s.) to cover these charges, and I report the matter for the information of the Standing Committee I may mention that Mr. Nicholls was allowed £100 when he was appointed.

During Mr. Nicholl's absence his "locum tenens" is only entitled to half the minimum pay of the appointment, and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to Mr. Greenop being paid at the rate of Rs. 500 per mensem, the minimum salary of the appointment.

As Mr. Greenop was born on 14th October, 1874, and is therefore slightly over 35 years of age, I would also ask the sanction of the Standing Committee to his being allowed to contribute to the Pension Fund.

I take this opportunity of putting on record the high appreciation in which my predecessors and myself have held Mr. Nicholl's service in organising and maintaining in a state of complete efficiency the Bombay Fire Brigade during the period of his service.

The payment of Rs. 1,077 to Mr. Greenop was sanctioned and it was resolved to inform the Commissioner that Mr. Greenop be allowed to contribute to the Pension Fund.

CONCERT AT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

On Wednesday evening at the Seamen's Institute, Bombay, there was held a very enjoyable concert which was given by the versatile officers of the s.s. "Clan Forbes" headed by Captain R. G. Becket, who, in his duty as Chairman, excelled himself in his remarks and advice." No one who was aware that the arrangement of the entertainment was under the direction of Mr. George Humphrey, who is a late member of the John Ridding Grand Opera Co., was surprised at the success achieved and that gentleman twice contributed to the vocal part of the ceremony. Mr. M. T. McGown and Mr. George Campbell both rendered well-known sentimental songs capably. Mr. David Dean, Mr. Jas Bowman and the "Crowd" swelled the comic element in a well chosen programme, while during the evening Messrs. Cowley, Kilgour, Cambell and Humphrey took part in a distinctly humourous two-act farce, "The training of Tom 'Tug'" The s. s. "Clan Forbes" is to be congratulated on the amount of vocal and histrionic talent she can produce.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The cyclonic storm in the west of the Arabian Sea has been moving in a northerly direction for some days, but available information does not show whether it is still in existence or has broken up against the Arabian Coast. The character of the weather in the winter and hot weather months, and the appearance of this cyclone over the west of the Arabian Sea are indications that the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon will either be late in arrival or prove fitful in its early stages. A significant change of the wind's direction has taken place at Sangor Island. The rainfall has accordingly decreased in north-east India, while remaining fairly general in lower Burma. In the south of the Peninsula, the rainfall has become lighter and has spread somewhat northwards. A few falls of rain are reported from the central parts of the country. The principal amounts are: Port Blair, Slipper Island, Tavoy and Toungoo, two inches; Diamond Island, one and a half; Barisal and Narayanganj, two; Burdwan and Belgaum, one; Mysore, one and a half and Salem, two. The forecast shows no important change.

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The official forecast of the monsoon is under preparation. There are indications that the advance of the monsoon will be later than usual.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 31ST MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 31st May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the extreme north and damper at Multan and Sirsa. Temperature continues above normal except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in the southern districts. Minimum temperature continues above normal at Jhansi and Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Bhuj and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0·30" of rain during a dust-storm. Skies are moderately clouded in the north-eastern and extreme eastern districts, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the north-eastern districts. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belg

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyds S N Company's steamer Trieste 3203 tons, Captain N Ivancich, will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyds S N Company's steamer Africa 2563 tons, Captain E Siberich, will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Bagonia 2346 tons, Captain W E Mathews, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The steamer Mashona, 2365 tons Captain D Isbister, arrived here yesterday from Cape Town, May 10 with ballast.

The steamer Galavale, 2141 tons, Captain E Scarf arrived here yesterday from Barry, April 29 with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons Captain H McDiarmid arrived here yesterday from Karachi May 29 via Coast ports with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 42 deck passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Bulimba 1607 tons, Captain C Davidson sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf etc with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S N Company's steamer Nawab 2011 tons, Captain G F Elliott, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain G R Elton will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Duke of York 1956 tons, Captain W H Tong, will sail to day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook...B H Jones .....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo....Lt Comr ..G V Forteath...RI Marine
R I M S Investigator...Capt C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 31.

Brinkburn.....2420 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Baton.....3794 Colyer .....P & O Co
Brasilia.....2433 Showdon .....G Cotton & Co
Chaverley.....2440 Keogh .....T Morrison & Co
Clan Sinclair.....2200 Smith .....J Finlay & Co
Daylight (ship)...3508 Byde .....Standard Oil Co
Dwarka.....709 Moxon.....M M & Co
Gymeric.....2568 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Gailes.....555 Wratt .....
Galavale .....2141 Scarf.....
Harpenden.....2302 Cromack .....A Yule & Co
Lawada.....2124 Wellingham .....M M & Co
Lhasa .....950 McDiarmid .....N F...N F...M M & Co
Mashona.....2365 Isbister ...W & A Graham & Co
Mamnoa.....805 Kaas marin .....M M & Co
Marienfels.....3490 Satthart...W & A Graham & Co
Maida .....2351 Bomber .....M M & Co
Norkoopa .....1074 Hugo .....M M & Co
Qneda .....4914 Archdeacon .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2660 Born .....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....502 McBean ... .
Wardha.....2563 Davidson .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tns.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Forbes ...	2503	Becket	Dunkirk	4-6	J Finlay & Co
B City of Lahore...	4124	Macpherson	Karachi	3-6	K Nixon & Co
C & R Dargai ...	2297	Murray	N F...N F	..J M & Co	
D & E Culna....	3093	Farquharson	Antwerp	10-6	M M & Co
F York Castle	3107	Mais	Hull	1-6	W & A G & Co
H Firoosi.....	2029	Primrose	Genoa	3-6	B and P S N Co
K Baron Cawdor ...	2764	Fullerton	Dunkirk	6-6	W & A Graham & Co
L Holm ...753	Erikson	Bangkok	6 6	S F C & Co	
M Killarney.....	2412	Wilson	Dunkirk	6-6	J Mackintosh & Co
N Civilian ...4534	Lord	Liverpool	10-6	W & A Graham & Co	
P Duke of York...1956	Tong	Antwerp	1-6	K Nixon & Co	
Q Alexandra.....2494	Reed	Dunkirk	7-6	T Morrison & Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Trieste	3205	Francich	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
3 Ivydene	2277	Binks	Dunkirk	3-6	T Morrison & Co
4 Baralong.....	2361	Scounay	Antwerp	3-6	W & A Graham & Co
6 Africa ...2555	Sebenich	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co	
7 City of Manchester...3503	Martin	Liverpool	2-6	K Nixon & Co	
8 Manilla.....3250	Browne	Liverpool	3-6	W & A Graham & Co	
9 Hingo Maru.....3874	Parsons	Kobe	2-6	N Y Kaisha	
10 & 11 Delta.....	4780	Martin	Shanghai	6-6	P & O Co
13 Persia 4198	Haughton	London	3-6	P and O S N Co	
15 Bramley 2783	Ruthen	Philadelphia	2-5	T Morrison & Co	

H W P D

Saraswati ...443 Ebrahim...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Mohamadi.....1252 Geddie .....Mauritius.....6-6 B A P S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa .....950 McDiarmid ...N F...N F...M M & Co

Offside Q

Palamcotta.....2207 Diamond ...Durban .....15-6 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
31	R I M S N'brook	Jones	Colombo, May 27
	Mashona	Isbister	C Town, May 10
	Galavale	Scarf	Barry, Apr 29
	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi, May 29

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
31	Beawood	Jackson	Genoa
	Schonfels	Rode	Hamburg, &c
	Begonia	Mathews	Calcutta
	Bulimba	Davidson	P Gulf, &c
	Nasab	Elliott	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Trieste, Ivancich, for Trieste, &c.
" Africa, Siberich, for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday—

Steamer Mashona, for Liverpool, &c
" Dargai, for Port Said, for order.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	From
16	Umfuli	Natal
21	Clan Maclachlan	Liverpool

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris, left Birkenhead on the evening of Saturday the 27th instant for Bombay.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf left Mombasa, for Bombay yesterday.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL.

Bombay, 1st June.

426. Musketry.—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted as under :—

Saturday the 3rd and Sunday the 4th instant.—Rifle Club matches 1 to 6 (excluding match IV which will be fired in June) close.

427. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows :—

No. 7139 Vol A E Gordon, "A" Company. No 7139 Vol A W Baker, "G" Company. No 7140 Vol A P Candler, "G" Company.

428. Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed except for urgent work on Saturday the 3rd instant on account of the Birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor.

429. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 6704 Vol A E Robinson, "G" Company from 3rd June to 14th October 1911.

E G J. BYRNE, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)..	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins).....	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PRADER RIPU.
A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to
SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT CORONATION ARTICLES.

By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6, 13, 20 and 27.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland ; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland ; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

NAPIER.

IT is our intention to tell you, regularly in the columns of this paper, the PROVED reasons why you should purchase a Napier Car. We do not intend to go beyond simple statements of fact which we believe would be of interest to those who contemplate purchasing a car. All that we say can be depended upon to be the truth, and every statement made can be proved beyond question. In the

NOISELESS NAPIERS

we will prove to you that no other car out of any other factory in existence combines so many good points. Every conceivable test to which a car can be put has been applied to the Napier in open international events for speed, hill-climbing, economy and reliability, and the NAPIERS hold all these records. The Napier is the PROVED best car and because it is, it is

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MARCKS AND CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 1st June, 1911.

PARSIS AND AGRICULTURE.

TAKING as its text some observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar on the future of the Parsis, an Anglo-Vernacular journal has invited the attention of that community to the question of agriculture as a fitting occupation for a proportion of its sons. Said Mr. Davar : "No doubt education is progressing among us and the community is rich. But how long are we going to continue to be rich? We are now hustled out of trade and industry and agriculture is denied us. What are we going to do with our boys? We are now making them lawyers, doctors and engineers and there we reach the limit. But we must remember that to one success there are a hundred failures and the result is we are depriving our present younger generation of the means of making money." The "Rast Goftar" endorses the sentiment and replies to the question by suggesting agriculture as a profitable and by no means undignified occupation. It appears however that since they took to literary education the youth of the Parsi community has evinced in an unmistakable manner a growing apathy to industrial, agricultural and other pursuits involving an amount of manual labour. Our contemporary finds that the same aversion which keeps young men of the community out of the workshop, keeps them off the fields—an aversion which is partly due to the false notion that manual labour is bemeaning and that agricultural pursuits are of all others the least suited to or worthy of an educated and advanced community like the Parsis. But no greater mistake could be made and it would undoubtedly be an advantage to the community and to the agricultural wealth of this country if a considerable proportion of their young men would act on the advice now offered them and after a training such as they are still able to obtain, together with a little available capital take seriously and earnestly to agriculture as a profession. Providence rather than the cultivator is to be thanked for the present agricultural prosperity of the country, for it is well known that the methods of even the most advanced of them are woefully behind the age, that the soil of the country scarcely produces a tithe of the crops it is capable of producing.

Parsis of a past generation, as is pointed out, were renowned for their shipbuilding industry whose pioneers were men who took to their trade little of the educational acquirement, but a plentiful supply of grit, energy, enterprise and aptitude for hard work. Those very qualities, plus educational acquirements, exist to-day and it is those qualities which will ensure success if the experiment be made, for they, above all others, are necessary for the development of agriculture in this country. As is truly urged, with their instincts for progress the Parsis were the foremost race in India to strive after educational attainments, and to enjoy their fruits, but education became the bane of the community, responsible for the extinction in it of the class which forms the backbone of every other race under the sun. Without going quite so far as that we agree with Mr. Justice Davar in the view that the limit has been reached and it is time that the community bestirred itself if it wishes the Parsi of the future to be worthy his forebears. The "Rast Goftar" writes:—"Induce the community to take less to literary education and less to such occupations as impose in their standard of qualifications literary education. Cultivate in them a regard for commercial, scientific and industrial education and turn them to the employment of occupations as prescribe such education in their standard of qualifications. Prevail upon them to leave Bombay (the disadvantages of the huddling together of one whole community within the limits of one isolated city are self-evident) and let them seek their living in other climates and other regions. Induce the more backward of their class to take to agricultural pursuits and qualify them for their work by agricultural training on the Western system." But we disagree with our contemporary in its last sentence. If anything is to be made out of agriculture let the backward classes work as labourers if they choose, but the men who are wanted for the agricultural salvation of this country are not the backward classes, but men of education, whose parents are able to send them first for scientific agricultural education at one of the several special colleges in the west after which agriculture will be a credit to the Parsis and the Parsis to agriculture.

Major Molesworth Sykes taught them this lesson recently and seven years ago Mr. Jehangir Pestonji Pavri, in an article, published by the journal referred to above, urged the necessity for a colony of Parsi agriculturists. His argument was that the difficulties in the way of scientific farming would prevent agriculture becoming a remunerative undertaking. Hence his advocacy of a colony. But he did not close his eyes to the experience of the European tea-planters, and urged that if they had succeeded so conspicuously, as to make fortunes out of their capital there was no earthly reason why such a gifted, energetic and intelligent race as the Parsis should not prosper likewise. The use of proper implements, sound supervision, thrift, timely cultivation, and proper and scientific manure would help them to place agriculture on a footing by no means inferior to that of European cultivators in India, wrote Mr. Pavri, and undoubtedly he is right. He foresaw with regard to his proposed colony that the holding of each individual colonist would not be sufficiently extensive to render cultivation upon a large scale practicable or to allow of the use of steam-machinery. So he suggested that the collective property of the funds would offer adequate scope for the employment of steam-power on the hire system. The subject has evidently been carefully thought out and doubtless it would be an easy matter to raise and establish a colony in which the co-operative principle would play some part. Meantime, however there is no reason why, experimentally, a number of well-to-do Parsi youths should not be given a sound and scientific agricultural education and land acquired for them by their parents. Once a start is made we may depend upon it an enterprising colony, unaided either by Government or Trust funds, would spring up and in the course of time the agriculture, of this presidency first, then that of the whole country, would be materially benefited.

THE TRADES UNIONS BILL.

The Trades Unions Bill, which Sir Rufus Isaacs introduced into the House of Commons yesterday, does not appear to have had by any means a friendly reception. But that does not necessarily show that it is a bad bill. The Labour party, with grateful memories of the license which the Trade Unions enjoyed before the Osborne judgment for squeezing funds from reluctant pockets, might be expected to try to regain as much liberty as they could. They would therefore press the Government as hard as they dared, and express dissatisfaction with anything. On the other hand the Opposition are by no means reconciled to the payment of members, and that having been granted, would grudge even the slightest further concession to the Labour party. There is one point, however, in Mr. Smith's speech, which must not be passed over. The Bill authorises special levies for political purposes, if approved by a majority of members, but Mr. Smith declares that the protection of minorities, which it professes to afford, is illusory. Of course if that is so, the Bill will practically restore the position of affairs, which existed before the Osborne judgment. Then the trade unions claimed, and custom granted them, the right to exact levies for political purposes from all their members compulsorily, whether those members were in sympathy with the Labour political policy or no, or whether for any other reasons they desired or not to contribute. The Osborne judgment decided that no compulsory levy could be made for political purposes. This knocked away the whole basis of the funds for Labour propaganda—for it is admitted that even the trades unionists, who profess to sympathise with trade unionist policy do not contribute regularly without compulsion—and payment of members was offered by the Government as compensation.

It must now be the business of the House of Commons to see that the present Bill does not in any measure restore the power, which the trade unions enjoyed before the Osborne judgment. The unions will be able to collect all the funds they need have for political purposes under the conditions the Bill purports to lay down, viz. that any member who objects to the levy will be exempted on giving written notice. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's vague disapproval of the Bill is probably based upon the fear that it will not enable the trades unions to amass such a political war-chest as some of their leaders would like to see. The payment of members relieves the unions of a great monetary responsibility, and they should have no difficulty in raising what other funds they need politically by voluntary measures. Under present conditions they have to provide election expenses and support their members on local bodies, who are usually paid through a Trade Council. Should any measures beyond these be adopted, which will require special funds, it would be grossly unfair to any working man to force him to contribute. He should be left free to decide whether the benefit which may be expected to accrue, be worth an extra sacrifice. These considerations will no doubt be weighed in the committee stage of the Bill. A later message announces that the second reading has been passed and the closing stages of the debate were marked by a remarkable outburst on the part of Mr. Winston Churchill. He made a violent attack upon the probity of the judicial bench in terms, which from a private member would be regarded as a flagrant breach of privilege and from a responsible Minister were inexcusable. He aggravated his offence by a refusal to withdraw We cannot believe that his language can receive the slightest degree of endorsement from his colleagues and the only aspect of the incident, which is not unpleasant, is that Mr. Churchill himself will probably be the only sufferer.

RACIAL FEELING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We do not for a moment doubt the sincerity of General Botha and members of both parties in the Union of South Africa, when they declare that racial enmities are dying away and that racialism is no longer a political force. This is no doubt true of the higher ranks of society of both nationalities, and no doubt politicians of standing have recognised that the conservation of racial feeling can only retard the progress of the country. It would be too much, however, to expect that amongst the people generally racialism will have been eradicated for many many years. By the last South African mail, we received a report of a Dutch meeting, which in an amusing way emphasises the resistance which the Dutch are still making to Anglicising influences, and at the same time shows the extent to which such influences are making inroads into orthodox Dutch households. The meeting was the congress of the "*Afrikaanse Christelijk Vrouwen Vereeniging*" or "Afrikander Women's Christian Association" at Victoria West in Cape Colony, and the occasion a discussion on a resolution urging Afrikander mothers to have their children brought up at home in their mother-tongue. The bigotry and prejudice with which some good Dutch people still regard the English language was shown by the lady, who lamented the "appalling fact" that some Dutch children are taught to say "Daddy." Another fervent lady from Pretoria gave the subject a serious tone, when she declared "Forgive me, my sisters, if I say that an Afrikander woman is in my eyes despicable, who teaches her children an English prayer." Such intensity of feeling will require many years of racial friendship and harmonious relation to wear entirely away. The wearing process is, however, beginning and the English tongue and English notions are surely pushing their way through the mass of Dutch conservatism. Mrs. Kloppers, the mover of the resolution, was grieved that English was still being used as the home language in Dutch households and it seemed to her as if the custom had become "a kind of second nature." Another lady said the question must be raised every year because "in the intervals English began silently to creep into their homes," and a Mrs. Schonken averred that the Afrikander child is learning not only to read and write but even to think in English. She ascribed this phenomenon to the introduction of teachers imported from England, and urged that encouragement must be given to South African bi-linguists. This of course will be done by the foreshadowed solution of the language difficulty, which we described the other day, and which will introduce bi-lingualism into every school. Nothing can help more to bring the two races together than a mutual knowledge and use of each other's language, and there seems to be hope enough for the ultimate blending of the two races.

CRIME IN BURMA.

Two or three unusual features are betrayed by the annual resolution of the Burma Government on prison administration for the year 1910. In the first place, there was a considerable and so far quite unaccountable increase of crime, as shown by a sudden rise in the number of convicts received into the jails. These amounted to 20,281, which is higher by more than a thousand than the total in any other year during the last decade. In 1901 the figure was 15,530, so that in ten years there has been an increase of 32·38 per cent. The increase cannot be explained by a general growth of the population, since the increase of population since 1901 is rather less than 15 per cent. or less than half the rate of increase in the number of prisoners. In the absence of any cause of this kind, Government finds itself at a loss to offer any explanation, but promises a thorough investigation. In another paragraph the Governor calls attention to what he considers may be regarded as a reform in magisterial procedure. He desires to reduce the number of cases in which short sentences of imprisonment are imposed, believing that there must be many instances in which fines or the binding over of accused persons would prove equally deterrent and less harmful to the prisoners than forcible confinement. This has been the general experience in other parts of the world, and there is no reason to believe that the same theory does not apply to Burma. This is not the first time that attention has been drawn to the subject. Five years ago, at the instance of Sir Herbert White, circulars were issued to magistrates and Sir Harvey Adamson, after reviewing the Criminal Justice reports for 1910, proposes to consider whether anything further can be done. The Government of Burma have for several years now taken a very practical interest in the treatment of juvenile prisoners. It is therefore pleasant to note this year a slight decrease in juvenile crime. This, of course, may or may not be due to the modern methods which the Government have adopted, but they are persevering in this direction and it is reported that during the year a satisfactory start was made with a modified form of Borstal treatment.

THE *Bengalee* supports the action of the Bombay Government in trying to restrict racing in Bombay. It says, "gambling in horseflesh is as scandalous as it can possibly be. In other countries strong measures have been taken to put down the gambling evil, and we do not see why this evil should not be put down in this country."

THE Fort of Raygad, which contains the *Samadhi* of Shivaji, has been declared to be a protected monument within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, and repairs to the *Samadhi* will be carried out by the Executive Engineer. Government have issued orders that the *Samadhi* should be put in thorough repair, that the ground round it should be cleared and that a fence of appropriate design should be built round it.

THE Royal India Marine steamer "Northbrook," Commander B. H. Jones, R.I.M., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on the 27th instant, with the 98th Infantry and details. The following officers were on board—Colonel A. W. Leonard, Major F. Fisher, Capatains N. O. Taylor, J. P. Whitford, B. H. Hall, S. D. Wright and J. B. Lupsley, I.M.S. They afterwards proceeded by a special troop train to Saugor.

IN view of arrangements connected with the Coronation, it has been decided to abandon Speech Day at Rugby School, this year.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

BERLIN, MAY 12.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

As the German Government explained their attitude in the new phase of the Morocco problem by an inspired article of the semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," it seems not too difficult to form an opinion, whether and under what circumstances the deprobable Morocco imbroglio may again lead to complications dangerous for the peace of Europe. The position defended by the German Government is well defined and even the opponents of a German World-policy, are bound to admit that the dictates of logical consistency and of sagacious consideration of all reasonable demands are satisfied therein. The merits of the case may be summed up in the following way. On one hand Germany wishes to acquiesce in a new French activity for which a plausible justification may be pleaded. That means an expedition to Fez by French troops will be connived at, if the safety of French residents in Mulay Hafid's residence calls for such a move. It may be that these fears are exaggerated, as other telegraphic despatches than those published in some French newspapers, deny that there is any immediate danger for the life of the Europeans at Fez ; but if the French Government thinks otherwise, the right of protecting the life of Frenchmen is admitted by Germany, provided that France assumes the responsibility of the measures adopted and their political consequences. On the other hand the French Government took the initiative to announce that no conquest or occupation of Moroccan territory was intended and that the existing treaties about the integrity of the Moroccan state and the sovereignty of the Sultan Mulay Hafid will be respected, as France herself is a party to these treaties. It is satisfactory that the German Government declared that there was no reason to suspect the loyalty of the French official explanations and that therefore the expectation was justified that the French Government will not, at a later date, go beyond their present intentions.

In order to gain a clear ground for these somewhat vage expectations, the German Government argued that the sovereignty of the Sultan and the integrity of Morocco was an important part of the Algeciras Act. If as a matter of fact, the sovereignty of the Sultan was ended, there could be no talk any more that the Algeciras Act was still in force. In such a case all signatories of the Act would regain their former liberty of action. Especially the German French accord of February, 1909, would then cease to be binding, as it is entirely based on the Algeciras Act and presupposes this Act being in force.

This German State paper has been understood in France, to contain a warning. The majority of the French papers consider this warning pointless, as the view of the French nation coincided with those juridical deductions of the German official utterances. There is, however, a set of hotspurs among the colonial enthusiasts in France. They wish to drag France into the Moroccan adventure at any risk and find another reason for action in the apparent susceptibility of German public opinion. If the latest articles of this part of the French press are accepted as a clear indication of what the French intend to do in Morocco, one cannot help to come to the conclusion that the conquest of Morocco by the great Republic is only a question of a few months' time.

In other countries it is well understood that from these politicians a certain danger is threatening. We mention only a very detailed review of the problem in the "Pester Lloyd," believed to reflect the views of the Austro-Hungarian Government. Among the long list of English papers warning the French nation of hidden dangers in the course of Moroccan conquests we find also the "Westminster Gazette," the acknowledged organ of the party in power.

Nobody acquainted with French affairs will doubt how matters stand there. The Monis Cabinet is weak and hardly in a position to resist the pressure of the Colonial party and its organs. Home affairs are in a troubled condition, because quite a number of questions are brought into discussion over which the Ministry may fall any day. In this respect it would be desirable for the men in office, if the attention of public opinion may be directed on questions of foreign policy. For the moment the Government has reluctantly done a step for reconciling the colonial enthusiasts. "Alea jacta est." If the Moroccan expedition turns out to be an easy promenade to Fez, and if thereby France may withdraw her troops speedily, all may end well, and no international difficulties may arise. If otherwise, a period of new quarrels about Morocco will commence and the international situation is again beset with grave perils.

TRAFFIC ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

It seems probable that the improvement in the freight market for ocean-going steamers is making slow but steady progress. Especially the extraordinarily rich harvest of winter wheat in the United States is sure to make its influence felt for the coming season, as the prices of cereals in Europe, are rising and a scarcity of wheat is reported from some markets. That the United States are in a position to meet demand, is obvious from the latest estimates. The quantity of winter wheat of 1910, is estimated at 541 2-5 bushels, i.e. 17 per cents. more than the harvest of last year, the richest on record. Certainly the exportation of American wheat and flour to Europe will assume much larger proportions than during the last few years. Another reason for expecting better times for the large trans-Atlantic lines is connected with the forthcoming Coronation festivities in England. Many Americans will choose the occasion for another trip to Europe, so that the cabins of the favourite steamers are already bespoken for both voyages. Against these encouraging signs we are to consider the statistics of emigration and immigration. It is astonishing that the number of emigrants landed in the United States during the first three months of 1911, is so much lower than for the same months of the previous year. The explanation is the recent dullness of industrial life in America. How far the Mexican troubles are responsible therefore, is difficult to say. But it is not improbable that the bettering notice since March, 1909, will be continued after the harvest.

As the biggest steamship companies of the North Atlantic traffic have to reckon with the steerage as well as with the cabin passengers, the aspects are not so bright for the present as was expected in the beginning of the year. But that may be a blessing in disguise. The uncertainty of the future will certainly help to bring about the renewal of the North-Atlantic Conference and the conclusion of an agreement similar to the now expiring one. A war of rates would assume large dimensions as some companies are well prepared with funds for such an emergency. But it is to be hoped that mild counsels will eventually prevail. We ought to remember that in 1908, the three largest Companies, the Hamburg-America Line, the Norddeutsche Lloyd and the Cunard Line paid no dividend at all. The same was true for the two last named lines in 1909 also. Only for 1910, dividends of three and five per cents. could be declared, the Hamburg-America Line raising its dividend from 6 per cents. for the year 1909 to 8 per cents. The addition of new ships will not be considerable. The giant steamers ordered by the Cunard and the Hamburg-America Lines will not yet participate in the competition for cabin passengers in the course of this year.

TRAFFIC IN THE AIR.

In the end of April, the meeting of the Institute for International Law at Madrid, discussed various questions relating to the international regulation of the traffic in the air. An agreement was easily found about the law of the atmosphere in time of peace. The principle was laid down that there ought to be perfect freedom for airy routes as far as international law is concerned, and that the particular legislation of the various states ought to restrict itself to enactments for the security of life and property. All the more lively was the debate about the justifiability of the airship and the flying apparatus as instruments of war. Mr. Westlake wished to have these new weapons entirely executed from civilised warfare. But it was argued that thereby the smaller states would be greatly handicapped, because for them the observation of the boundaries was the most important means of defence. M. Fauchille proposed to split the question. While moving in the air should be recognised as legal for military purposes, he wished to prohibit the throwing of explosives from airships. This proposal was likewise rejected. In the end the meeting contented itself by admitting the necessity of allowing aerial instruments of war. A resolution was passed that precautions ought to be taken by international agreements with a view of avoiding any means of destruction of a more formidable character than what the world was use to before these aerial flights.

EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS IN BERLIN.

Again the Berlin Exhibition keeps the high level reached a few years ago. Among the 2,500 objects of fine art brought together we find a pretty large number of works of merit and not a few choice pieces of first rank. Some general impressions satisfy us that our own time is at last finding its own style.

This estimate is perhaps most convincingly brought home from a study of the plastic section. The time seems to be over, when the finest squares of our cities were destined to be "ornamented" with gigantic likenesses in marble or bronze and with puppets of uncertain meaning. Our sculptors woke up again to the truth that they have a higher calling than producing a likeness as true life and exact as a creditable photograph or a living model. They wish to tell us something more than a figure at Madame Thissaut's or a "tableau vivant" could do just as well. In the Model of the Bismarck monument for Bremen by Adolf Hildebrand, we may indeed, notice that the horse shows some traits reminding us of the monument of Verrochio Colleoni. But this iron Chancellor on horseback appears as an incarnation of moral and intellectual strength, of masterful presence and awe-inspiring historical greatness. One believes that this extraordinary figure overruled all opposition to his plans by superiority of intellect and courage. Perhaps future generations will substantiate their ideal conception of Bismarck with the help of this monument. A similar fulness of impression emanates from the monument created by Louis Thuaillon for the new bridge over the Rhine at Cologne. It represents the German Emperor on horseback as field-marshal. His attitude reminds us of the war-lord inspecting his troops; but we believe to get a glimpse of the whole way of thinking and moral discipline of this Monarch. Besides this monumental works we wish to single out the charming group of dancing girls, well represented in swift and playful movements around the spray of water on the balustrade of a fountain.

Apparently a useful hint was intended for young artists by exhibiting a small collection of Berlin works of art, dating from 1830 to 1850. They are much admired and appear almost modern to the uninitiated ; for it seems that German taste has come round again to these beginnings of an independent Spree-Athens. These old masterpieces may sometimes appear dry of conception; but they are mostly of very solid execution, of honest workmanship and fine taste. The beginnings of Adolf Menzel carry us back into this period; but he was not a "distinguished" artist then. By way of appendix a few paintings of the Romantic school of those days are exposed to view, and it is astonishing that their palpable shortcomings are very similar to those of the most advanced Secessionists in our own time. After all, derivation from Academic tradition is no original stamp for anyone.

By comparing the modern exhibits with these choice pieces of seventy years ago, we easily find a standard for judging the merits of the average produced during the last year. It will be admitted that in one of their favourite lines the modern artists excel the old masters ; namely in the painting of landscapes. The effect of the medium of the atmosphere in the variety of its reflexions of light and colour is better reproduced in modern paintings of such indefatigable observers of nature as Langhammer, Hans Hermann, Otto H. Engel, Albrecht, Kallmorgen and others. On no picture known to us is the heavy atmosphere before a thunderstorm and the force of lightening so impressively brought before us than on the pictures by Eugen Bracht. A new style of landscape painting is attempted by the Berlin painter Ter Heil. His landscapes are very pleasant to look at as a whole, though the yellow and green tints on them appear almost enammeled. Some subjects are, of course, quite without parallel in the old collection ; e. g. steamers in a dockyard. Very interesting is also a comparison of the modern portraits with the less daring ones of old times.

Of foreign artists only the Swiss painters have sent a large number of representative works. They are grouped together, and thereby their family likeness comes well to light. One easily grasps that it is a peasants are that characterises them all. The absolute absence of refined taste and thoughtful consideration makes them little enjoyable ; besides them the boldest paintings of our Secessionists appear like the sedate work of a recognised Academician. It seems as though the marvellous success of Hodler's works, when they became first known and were greeted as something quite new, has had an unhealthy effect on the development of Swiss art. Even the best of them are little better than perchance scenes of rustic life clipped by an amateur photographer. Naturalistic experiments are no more likely to be confounded with high art.

We are glad that the Committee decided also to keep the painters of Alsace-Loraine together in a separate group. There are fine works of art among this collection, and they are sure to be appreciated. The palm is perhaps taken by Lothar von Seebach, because he combines strength and tenderness in a remarkable degree. His portrait of the Strasburg Burgomaster Back strikes one as a masterpiece. Winter and snow scenes of high merit are exhibited by Paul Leschhorn, and the landscapes of the Vosges mountains by Alexander Urbain are very attractive. Such reddish and yellowish tints as on the ideal landscapes by George Daubner, we have never seen on paintings, but often enough in reality on a fine autumn day. On the whole it is evident that these Alsacians are not at all influenced by the Parisian painters. Their aim is the same as that of German art to fathom the essential basis of reality and to bring to view the psychich charms of nature and of man.

L. ASCH.

PROVISIONAL AUTONOMY.

Step to Secure its Growth.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

An important step is about to be taken with a view to secure the growth of provisional autonomy. The Government of India have decided to undertake the preparation and introduction of a general Act of delegation which will permit the transmission of executive powers from a higher to a lower authority by Government notification, and the Secretary of State has already given his sanction to this proposal. The Act, it is understood, will follow the lines of the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission with necessary safeguards which will prevent it from being used or considered as a blank cheque to the executive government involving an abdication by the legislature of its proper function.

Mr. Hobhouse and his colleagues suggested several important reservations which, briefly stated, are as follows :—(1) The delegation of any function under any Act cannot be made, unless the Act has been in force, for at least, five years. (2) All proposed notifications of delegations shall be published in the "Government Gazettes" and must be plac

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS OF DEFENCE.

A Memorable Week.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, MAY 30.

The Conference has concluded the discussion on Imperial defence except matters of detail, which have been referred to two sub-committees.

The Conference will discuss on Thursday the Declaration of London.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Lord Haldane, speaking in London, said he regarded the past week with profound satisfaction. It would be memorable in the history of the Empire. As the result of the Conference with the Colonial Premiers, they had come to a common conclusion, regarding problems of defence, which had hitherto been difficult and obscure.

TRADES UNIONS BILL.

Discussion in the Commons.

MR. CHURCHILL MAKES A SCENE.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, moving the Trades Unions Bill, framed to meet the Osborne judgment, said the Bill authorised special levies for political purposes, if approved by a majority of members. Those objecting would be exempt on giving written notice.

Mr. F. E. Smith said the Bill would satisfy nobody. The protection of minorities was illusory. If the Osborne judgment were to be reversed in this way, he and others would have to reconsider their attitude in favour of the payment of members.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said the Bill did not give the Labourites fair and equitable conditions and wanted support. He expressed himself in its favour, however, believing that the Bill could be amended.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Trade Unions Bill by 219 votes to 18.

At the conclusion of the debate, Mr. Winston Churchill caused a scene, by referring to the unseemly spectacle in recent years of workmen's guilds being harassed and checked at every turn by legal decisions that surprised the greatest lawyers of the country. Where class or party issues were involved, it was impossible to pretend that the courts commanded confidence. Many were led to the opinion that they were biassed.

Cries of withdraw and counter-cheering prevented Mr. Churchill from going on. On being able to continue, he said he had not the slightest intention of withdrawing for the reason mentioned. They were trying to find a bulwark between the trade unions and the courts.

THE CORONATION.

Bearers of the Regalia.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The bearers of the Regalia at the Coronation will include Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, who will be the bearers of the second and third swords respectively.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of a Bill concerning aviation over London during the Coronation.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

The King's Message.

LONDON, MAY 30.

King George has telegraphed to Lord Gladstone to convey to the Government and people of South Africa His Majesty's cordial congratulations on the anniversary of the Union.

His Majesty is confident that the work begun with the co-operation of both races will also crowned with increasing success.

The Government and Imperial Conference have sent similar telegrams.

LONDON, MAY 31.

In an interview with Reuter's representative, General Botha said he would gladly take the occasion of the anniversary of the Union to assure the Sovereign and people of Great Britain that no more loyal, or more whole-hearted portion of the Empire existed than the land, where Dutch and English brethren lived in amity. He congratulated the Dutch brethren in South Africa, and the British brethren here and across the water upon the anniversary, and prayed for the Divine blessing upon the Empire they all loved and served.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR RACE.

Four Chauffeurs Hurt and One Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 31.

The international motor race of 500 miles has been won by Mr. Harroun. His time was 6 hours, 41 minutes, 8 seconds. Four chauffeurs were badly hurt, and one killed.

THE DERBY.

THE FAVOURITE WINS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, MAY 31.

The following was the Derby result :—

Sunstar 1
Stedfast 2
Royal Tender 3

LATER.

The Coronation Derby was favoured by glorious sunshine. Innumerable multitudes were streaming towards the course from the early morning.

The King and Queen were given a great ovation on arriving. There was a record crowd on the stands, and the enclosure was a brilliant spectacle. Among those present were the dominion Premiers and delegates to the Imperial Conference, and many prominent persons who had not seen Epsom for years.

The betting on all the races was on an unprecedented scale.

LATER.

BETTING.—13 to 8 against Sunstar, 100 to 8 against Stedfast, 25 to 1 against Royal Tender

Twenty-six started in accordance with the list of probables.

Sunstar won by two lengths, four lengths between the second and third.

THE RACE.—A good start was made and the going was good. Bannockburn led form Kel D'Or, Chely Scott and Eton Boy. Rounding the Tattenham Corner, Sunstar came through on the rails, followed by Stedfast, Royal Tender and Phryxus, and drawing away, won in the easiest fashion. Phryxus was fourth. The victory was received with a tremendous cheering.

In the list of probables note Normint was ridden by Walkington, Bridge of Allan by Winter and Chely Scott by Piper.

Changes of Jockeys.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The following are the changes in the jockeys in correction of yesterday's list of probable starters for the Derby :—

Sydmonton.....Randall
Longboat .....H. Jones
Kel D'Or.....A. Templeman
Bridge of Allan.....S. Wootton
Atmah .....Fox
Duke of Lancaster.....Earl
Helicon .....Rickaby
Sobieski .....Taral
Zoroaster .....William Griggs
Chely Scott .....Unnamed

St. Anton is not a probable starter.

The King at Epsom.

King George had a great reception at Epsom to-day, where with the sun shining; the crowd was almost as vast as at the Derby itself. The scene in the enclosure was most brilliant, many royal personages and other notables being present. The feature of the racing was Stern's—Sunstar's jockey—performing the hat trick, he winning on Sunspot and Doris colt, both belonging to Mr. "Jack" Joel and on Ewarth and Paddington.

On the course the betting was 5 to 4 against Sunstar, 8 to 1 against King William and 100 to 6 against Bachelor's Hope.

LATER.

The odds are now 6 to 4 against Sunstar.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Stubborn Engagements.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 30.

There has been a deal of desultory fighting with the Albanian rebels and occasional sharp encounters. Torgut Shevket Pasha, the Turkish Commander, now reports several stubborn engagements, in which the Malissori were driven back along their entire line.

The Turks had forty casualties.

SHARP FIGHTING IN ASHYR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 30.

It is officially stated that the troops in Ashyr, after a fight lasting nine hours, have defeated the rebels between Kunfidah and Ibha.

The rebels lost 75 killed and many wounded. The Turkish troops had 28 casualities.

Many rebels have asked for pardon.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

More Powers Expected to Negotiate.

WASHINGTON, MAY 31.

Germany's willingness to negotiate for a general Arbitration Treaty with the United States, and the expectation that other Powers will also negotiate, will probably retard the consummation of the treaties with Britain and France until the winter.

PERPETUAL LEASES WITH JAPAN.

Negotiations not Completed.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey said that negotiations were proceeding between Britain and some other powers with Japan for the settlement of the question of perpetual leases. Grey said it was not anticipated that position of leaseholders would in any way be affected in event of negotiations not being concluded by July 17th.

THE Dean and Chapter of Westminster have according to an answer given in the House of Commons by Mr. Dudley Ward, insured the Abbey for £50,000.

PERSIAN FINANCIAL REFORM.

Mr. Shuster Granted Extensive Powers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
TEHERAN, MAY 31.

The Mejliss has passed a resolution conferring upon Mr. Shuster, the American Treasurer-General, very extensive powers of control over the finances of the country, including the proceeds of the recent loan.

The Southern Customs receipts for the ten months ending in January, show a considerable increase.

The condition of the roads from Shiraz to Bushire and Isphahan is reported to be quite satisfactory.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, MAY 31.

The "C. M. Gazette's" Shiraz correspondent, writing on May 11th, says that Khurshid Khan's threatened attacks on caravans has proved a false alarm. From Ispahan reports are received of serious bread riots causing loss of life. It is feared that a very cold winter has destroyed a large part of the central crops in Isphahan.

CHINESE PORK.

Heavy Consignments at Liverpool.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, replying to a question concerning the consignments of 16,039 carcases of Chinese pork, which recently arrived at Liverpool, said that only a portion of them had been landed up to the present. Inspection would be a prolonged operation, and the result would not be available for some time. So far as was known the owners intended to convert the whole of the consignments into bacon.

SITUATION AT FEZ.

Punitive Operations.

FEZ, MAY 30.

General Dalbiez has begun punitive operations against the tribes, which attacked the French columns. He recently drove the enemy into the mountains, inflicting heavy loss upon them.

THE LATE SIR W.S. GILBERT.

The Coroner's Inquest.

LONDON, MAY 31.

At the inquest on Sir W. S. Gilbert it was stated, that he and two ladies were bathing in a private swimming bath in his grounds. One lady got out of her depth and Sir William went to rescue her. He sank while helping her to regain her footing. A verdict of heart failure through over-exertion was returned.

The Coroner remarked that it was an honourable end to a great career.

OREGON-WASHINGTON RAILWAY BONDS.

Quickly Taken Up.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The five million sterling worth of the Oregon and Washington Railway and Navigation 4 per cent. mortgage bonds were quickly covered.

WHEAT CROP OF CANADA.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Lord Strathcona is informed that the prospect of the western wheat crop in Canada is two hundred million bushels. The South African Commissioner considers that the Canadian system of grain handling is the best.

RUSSIAN GENERAL SENT TO PRISON.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Major-General Reinbot, ex-Governor of Moscow, and the Deputy-Governor, have each been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for the misappropriation of Government funds.

ANGLO-AMERICAN POLO.

The Test Match.

MEADOWBROOK, MAY 31.

The polo test match begins at 4-30 p. m., to-day.

The latest batting is—4 to 1 and 5 to 1 on the Americans.

The grand stands are decorated with British and American colours, mingled with light and dark blue flags, representing Meadowbrook and Hurlingham.

The teams will line up as follows :—

BRITISH TEAM.	AMERICAN TEAM.
Captain Cheape..... 1	Mr. L. Waterbury... 1
Mr. Edwards 2	Mr. H.M. Waterbury 2
Captain Lloyd 3	Mr. Whitney 3
Captain Wilson (back)	Mr. Milburn (back)

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Worcester beat Sussex at Stourbridge by nine wickets.

Kent beat Northants at Northampton by an innings and 56 runs.

Surrey beat Gloucestershire at the Oval by an innings and 51 runs.

A SPECIAL train has been despatched to Vladivostok to await the arrival of the King of Siam, who will visit Russia and other European countries this summer.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

Why no Railway is being Built.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, MAY 31.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, Lord Lamington called attention to French railway projects at Sanaa, and asked whether all idea of railway extension into the Aden hinterland had been abandoned.

Earl Beauchamp said it was the settled policy of the Government to abstain from any extension of our responsibilities in the Aden hinterland, so long as the *status quo* was strictly observed by the Turkish Government. Any scheme of railway construction would be narrowly scrutinised by them in the light of this policy.

Earl Beauchamp also explained the difficulties, which caused delay in the dredging of Aden harbour.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

Another Passage of Arms between Counsel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

This afternoon during the hearing of the Midnapore damage suit before Mr. Justice Fletcher there was another breeze between Mr. K. B. Dutt and the Advocate General, while the former was cross-examining Captain Weinman.

Mr. Dutt—Will you swear that the order of Mr. Weston in the visitor's book regarding Santosh's and Surendra's refusal to see their legal advisers was in that book at the time you were cross-examined.

I swear that I was there on the 5th September and I have not the slightest doubt about it.

The Advocate General.—The meaning of that question is that my friend suggested that it was a forgery.

Mr. Dutt.—Am I not entitled to make the suggestion my Lord? Is it because Mr. Weston is a defendant and the Advocate General is appearing for him that I am not entitled to make a suggestion?

The Advocate General.—The charge of forgery is an absolutely unfounded charge. The suggestion was not put to Mr. Weston at all. I hope your Lordship appreciates the position I take in respect of it. I do not hesitate to say that this is a most wicked way of putting it.

Mr. Dutt.—I must strongly protest against such remarks. We are not going to be bullied in that way by the Advocate-General. It discourages us very much. He thinks that because he is the Advocate-General he can trace us in season and out of season.

The Advocate-General—I hope and trust that I shall make every effort to discourage any body in making charges of an unfounded nature. My friend does not realise the gravity of the charge he is making and how he entirely deviates from the traditions of the bar.

Mr. Dutt.—I must protest against it. If any body is deviating from the traditions of the bar it is the Advocate General of Bengal. Into the first place I am conducting the case, and I know what suggestions I ought to make. It is for your Lordship to say whether my suggestions are right and proper or well founded. It is the suggestion we made practically long ago and we have made a very strong foundation. For that we would not surely ask Mr, Weston point blank whether it was forgery.

Mr. Justice Fletcher.—Perhaps some one of you can refer me to the evidence of Mr. Weston on that point.

If I am not allowed to cross-examine the witness on this point the result of my cross-examination will be futile. The Advocate General is not used to cross-examination and therefore he objects.

The Advocate General.—I will not have these insulting remarks from Mr. K. B. Dutt. I shall not stand them. It is really necessary that one is not to be trampled upon by Mr. K. B. Dutt.

His Lordship intimated that he would go on with the evidence.

Mr. K. B. Dutt said that he would refer the particular passage in Mr. Weston's evidence to-morrow.

The Court then rose for the day.

GOVERNOR OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

The Separation Law.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
NOVA GOA, MAY 31.

The Governor-General of Portuguese India will return here this afternoon after visiting Sanquelim, Satary, Canacona, Bicholim, Bardez, Salsette, Pernem, Quepem, Sanguem, and Ponda. He was enthusiastically received everywhere. He was presented with addresses and was entertained at many dinner parties. At Margao, replying to the Municipal address, he said that he found Bardez more republican than Salsette, and that nobody should fear the Separation Law, as it would be executed there smoothly without wounding anybody's beliefs and property. The Indo-Portuguese press has criticised the law unanimously as iniquitous.

LESSONS IN FIRST AID AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 31.

With the permission of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge of Penhurst, classes in First Aid and home nursing for ladies will be held at Viceregal Lodge this season under the rules of the St. John Ambulance Association. The series will commence with a class in First Aid. Those desirous of attending are requested to communicate with the Surgeon to the Viceroy.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

Conviction of Sub-Inspector Quashed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, MAY 31.

Mehr Ilahi, Sub-Inspector of Police, Shahdara, who was sentenced to seven years imprisonment on an allegation of having tortured a prisoner which resulted in his death, has been acquitted by the Punjab Chief Court on appeal.

CALCUTTA BOMB OUTRAGE.

Accused Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

Two Bengali youths, Sris Chandra Ghose and Narendra Banerjea who were charged with abetting Noni Gopal Mukerjea in the attempted murder of Mr. Cowley, by throwing a bomb, at Dalhousie Square, were to-day discharged by Dr. Thornhill for want of evidence.

ALLEGED GAMBLING ON RACECOURSE.

Prosecution in Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, MAY 31.

The hearing was resumed to-day before Major Hunt, Cantonment Magistrate, of the case in which Messrs. P. J. Kennedy and S. A. Kennedy of Messrs. Pearce and Co. are charged under the Gambling Act. Mr. P. DeSouza, Assistant Government Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. Arkatar, Sub-Inspector of Police, appeared for the Crown, while Messrs. Kennedy being represented by Messrs. L. J. Apte and V. Karandikar, pleaders.

Cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses was then proceeded with, Inspector Fleming, the first witness deposing to the following effect.—It was in 1908 that he came into the possession of such facts that made him apply for a warrant. It was from hearsay and advertisements that he came to know of betting transactions. There were other betting agencies in Poona, but none at present. There were quite eight in all to his knowledge. In 1910 he did not investigate any case under the Gambling Act. Later on the witness said he did know about some betting transaction about a Borah who refused to pay a certain bet.

The Magistrate ruled these and similar questions out of order as irrelevant.

Continuing witness said he had seen the books of accounts of Messrs. Pearce and Co. and on English races the amount was nearly of two thousand rupees. At this stage Mr. Apte took up the cross-examination.

Continuing this witness said the Assistant Superintendent had powers to issue a warrant under the Gambing Act. He did nor know the Government Resolution referring to the issue of warrants, but the Public Prosecutor would quote it. He could not say if the Assistant Superintendent of Police was empowered by virtue of his office or by name to issue a warrant under this Act. He did not think horse-racing was a game of skill.

The Magistrate overruled the question by the defence pleader as to whether horse racing was a combination of skill and chance. Wagering on a game of skill, the counsel contended, was not gaming within the meaning of the Act. He drew the Court's attention to Section 7 of the Act.

The Magistrate, at this stage said, he could not follow the relevancy of the contention.

The witness continuing said he knew nothing of horse-racing. Asked whether he had seen the advertisement of Messrs. J. B. Beattie Bros., in the "Times of India", witness said he had not. This closed the cross-examination of this witness.

Mr. Nusserwanji Mundigar, the next witness, said he used to make a book in Poona on the Bombay races. Horse-racing was divided into two classes, Arab and Waler races. There were two divisions of these, terms races and handicaps. He could not tell the winner easily in the races.

Mr. Kees, the next witness, cross-examined, deposed as follows :—He did not know if Messrs. Pearce and Co. deducted any commission. He had visited Messrs. Pearce and Co. and always had had dealings with accused No. 1. No. 2 was in the room once when he went there.

Mr. P. G. Chenoy, cross-examined, said a book on racing was opened every year in the "Deccan Herald" office, but not on the last Bombay racing season. They had no Police license, but they had a license from the Turf Club for the second enclosure.

Cummaruddin Haptoola, cross-examined next, said, he had often been to Messrs. Pearce & Co.'s premises for bets. In the absence of accused No. 1, accused No. 2 took his bets. Generally accused No. 1 was present. In racing everything depended on horses and nothing on jockeys.

As Sirdar Natu and Abdul Latiff, two other witnesses, were not present, the case had to be adjourned to the 6th instant.

BARRISTERS IN BENGAL.

Promotion of Distinguished Vakils.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

There is a rumour in Calcutta, that the Chief Justice of Bengal is displeased with the demand that some of the barristers are making when they accept briefs from clients, and it is to put a stop to this practice that his Lordship is thinking of raising the status of a few distinguished vakils of the Calcutta High Court to that of advocates, so far as this High Court is concerned.

A meeting was held in the High Court Vakils' Library, at which it was resolved to approach the Chief Justice with a prayer that the status of three distinguished vakils be raised to that of advocate. It was pointed out that the privileges of barristers are enjoyed by the vakils of Bombay and Madras and also Allahabad, and that, under the charter, the Chief Justice has a right to effect the proposed change.

LATER.

The rumour that the Chief Justice is intending to promote Vakils to the position of Advocates in consequence of the extortionate charges of barristers is denied, but it is stated that the Vakils are themselves preparing to agitate for the change. A preliminary meeting was held last week, in which it was decided to refer the question of the advisability of urging the raising of the status of Vakils to Advocates to a general meeting of Vakils. A memorial will subsequently be submitted to the Chief Justice.

TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

At the first Calcutta tea sale of the new season the demand was good, the prices opening half an anna higher than last year. Thirteen thousand packages were brought to auction.

PREVENTIVE OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

Two Customs Preventive Officers, named Burke and Chaplain, are on trial before the Alipore Magistrate for assaulting one Mohabir in connection with the seizure of contriband cocaine. The accused claimed trial as British-born subjects. The case is proceeding.

SIMLA A.-D.-C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
SIMLA, MAY 31.

The second play of the season will be the "Mollusk" by H. H. Davies. These will be produced on the 16th, 19th, 21st and 24th June with the following cast:—Jim Kemp, Mr. Ashcroft; Mr. Baxter, Capt Bennett; Mrs. Baxton; Mrs. Percy Hennesy; Miss Roberts; Miss Tandy.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Exhibition of Old Bombay.

IN connection with the approaching visit to Bombay of their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress it has been decided to hold an exhibition of Old Bombay together with a fancy fete in November next. The extent and magnitude of the show will be imagined from the fact that it will occupy the whole of the Esplanade maidan. The Bombay Gymkhana and other clubs who have their cricket pitches on this maidan have been informed that these pitches will be required for the purposes of the exhibition and the fete from October upto the first week in January, and that after the show is over their pitches will be put in order as far as possible.

The show will be on an unprecedented scale. The exhibition of Old Bombay will give a vivid idea of the beginnings of the great gate-way of India. The fancy fete will contain a large number of amusements, all the best features of the former shows of the kind held in Bombay being reproduced. It is quite probable that their Majesties will during their stay in Bombay drive through the Exhibition grounds.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee charged with the arrangements for the exhibition of Old Bombay which is to celebrate the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen to Bombay next December was held in the hall of Bombay Corporation yesterday afternoon when the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Shapurji Broacha, presided over a representative attendance.

In opening the proceedings Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne explained the position with regard to the proposed exhibition of Old Bombay and fancy fair. He mentioned that a guarantee fund was required in connection with the scheme, although it was fully expected that it would be entirely self-supporting. Towards this guarantee, the Executive Committee in charge of the arrangements for the Royal Visit had promised twenty-five thousand rupees. He trusted that in these circumstances citizens would come forward readily, and would not confuse the guarantee for the Fete with the subscriptions to the Royal visit fund that would be expected. The dominating question was of course that of the site. An expert committee that had considered this matter had unanimously agreed that the only practicable side was the maidan, and Government had given provisional sanction to this site, if the polo players and cricketers who used it raised no serious objection. The following resolutions were then passed.

(a). "That, together with Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne as General Secretary, Messrs. W. A Haigh-Brown, Chunilal V. Mehta, and Pherose C. Sethna be appointed Secretaries in connection with the Exhibition and to represent the Executive Committee." (b). "That the Secretaries are empowered to appoint Sub-Committees for various purposes as may be required from time to time consisting of members of the Executive Committee and others."

"That the following gentlemen are hereby appointed Members of the Expert Advisory Committee with power to add to their number" Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. R. J. Kent, Mr. B. H. Hewett, Mr. G. Witter, Mr. E. M. Proes, and Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith.

That the following gentlemen are hereby appointed Members of the Finance Sub-Committee with power to add to their number and to appoint Treasurers :—Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Hon. Mr. Munmohundas Ramjee, Mr. J. Murdoch, Mr. C. Lucas, Hon. Sir Vithaldass D. Thackersey, Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Mr. Amiroodin Tyabjee, Mr. Abdulhusain Adamji Pirbhai, and Mr. W.A. Haig-Brown, Secretary.

That the following gentlemen are hereby appointed Members of the Decoration and Lighting Sub-Committee with power to add to their number : Mr. Hajee Suliman Abdul Wahed, Dr. Stanley Reed, Mr. F. H. Simkin, Mr. Jaffer Joosab, Mr. L. H. Saville, Mr. Herjee Khetsey Khiasey, Mr. Sorab Framjee Bharucha, Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Mistry, and Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Secretary.

That the following gentlemen are hereby appointed Members of the Band and Music Sub-Committee with power to add to their number: Mr. A. T. Cooper, Mr. Narotam Morarjee Gokuldass, Mr. N. Medley, Mr. D. B. Binning, Col. Kirtikar, Capt. Davis, A.-D.-C., Mr. G. D. Traylen, and Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Secretary.

The question of a site was next considered. It was unanimously decided that the maidan was the only practicable position. It was also pointed out that the maidan was used for a fancy fete on the occasion of the celebrations of the Delhi Durbar, and that no serious inconvenience was entailed thereby. Since that time the position had been improved, inasmuch as Government had relaid the Oval for the benefit of cricketers at considerable expense. The maidan would not be required until the cricket season was over and it might be possible to arrange for pitches on other sites for those clubs in need of them. It was therefore decided to apply formally for the site, and Mr. J. M. Framji Patel kindly undertook to present the case to the cricket clubs who practice on the maidan.

Grand Concert at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

A Grand Coronation concert is fixed to take place at the Town Hall on the 29th June, the proceeds are to be given to three deserving charities, the Simla hospitals, the Mayo Industrial Home and Orphanage and the St. Francis Orphanage. It is a kind act of thoughtfulness on the part of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge. A detailed programme will appear later, but from what we gather a real treat of excellent music is assured.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Warrant Issued against Madam Burns.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SECUNDERABAD, MAY 31.

To-day before Captain Fanning, Cantonment Magistrate, the proprietor of the "Bulletin" press filed a complaint against Madam Burns, proprietress of the Select Lady Entertainers Theatrical Company charging her with alleged cheating of Rs. 54. The complainant stated that the accused placed orders for printing hand-bills etc and when the bill was sent she did not pay, but abused the assistants. The Magistrate issued a warrant against the accused who is said to have gone to Singareni.

LUCKNOW Y. M. C. A.

Hospitality to Soldiers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, MAY 31.

The Lord Bishop of Luckhow presided at the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. at Nainital. The other speakers were Mr. Beynolds. I. C. S., President of the Nainital Asgociation, and Mr. Harte, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in India.

Major Andrews in expressing thanks for his election as Vice-President said that from the soldiers' point of view, the hospitality given by the Y. M. C. A. to soldiers, whether on duty or on leave in Nainital was a thing for which the army was thankful. He was certain that if steps were taken to form a soldiers' furlough home every commanding officer whose men were in Nainital would do his best to support the institution from funds at his disposal.

INDIAN RIFLE TEAM FOR BISLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, MAY 30.

Major Donald Smith of the Madras Volunteer Guards has again this year been selected to Captain the Indian Rifle team that will compete at Bisley. Several good shots from India are now hard at practice.

MATHERAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MATHERAN, MAY 30.

The first rain at Matheran is always a notable event; it brings the hill to its most perfect condition, and, at the same time, warns the visitors to prepare for departure. The shower usually arrives before daybreak between the times of lowest barometer and lowest temperature. Judging from the noise it makes on a tin roof, one would expect to find the roads all muddy, but so thirsty is the land that only the surface of the dust is damped. But the trees have all been washed, and present their finest colours while the air has a purity that is only found at such times. It is hard to believe, as botanists tell us, that the leaves that give off so much water vapour to the air, have no organs wherewith to absorb the welcome rain that falls upon them. This is the time to enjoy the views from the hill, once the mists of early morning have disappeared, the views of the surrounding country seen through the pure atmosphere are wonderfully clear, the remote villages nestling in the valleys, nearly 2,900 feet below, seem to be nearer by a mile and, in the evening before sunset, the view to westward is a sight to be remembered. All the winding creeks and the great harbour of Bombay, reflecting the rays of the declining sunshine like furnished silver; all the islands are clearly outlined, and with a good glass the buildings of the city can be seen and the time read on the clock of the Rajbai Tower nineteen miles away. Those who are privileged to climb the Tour Petit may see in addition the whole extent of the hill-top like a green island in its grey surroundings.

With the first shower there comes an immediate and welcome drop in temperature. The maximum has fallen from 94° to 82° Fah. It is a pity that in such a place as this the only records are those of temperature and rainfall, for, as moisture is now known to have such an important influence on our well-being, a record of humidity would be of much interest. Anyone, who wishes to know how the air changes in regard to moisture, may learn by a very simple experiment. A strip of paper like the edge of a sheet of postage stamps is rolled round a pencil, removed and hung in spiral form by sticking the top end against the projecting edge of the moulding round an almyrah. The lower end of the spiral is doubled over a bit of hay two inches long which serves as a pointer, one end of which may be dipped in ink. The gum or glue on one side of the scroll being very susceptible to changes of humidity in the air, will shrink or expand, causing a movement that is indicated by the changing position of the pointer.

A standing grievance of the visitor at Matheran is the incapacity of its hotelkeepers. Not a man of them has had any training for his office and none could clean windows, cutlery or dishes, sweep a floor or clean furniture. No number of years of "management" will compensate for this. Their kitchens, although improved, still leave much to desire, and the new bread in at least two hotels is always sour, because the baker works in too great a hurry. In the cold season the hotels might be made much more attractive in the evenings by a simple modification of the railway foot warmer placed below the dining and the assembly room tables. A turpentine iron drum properly cleaned and fitted with a cork, is filled with boiling water, corked and put in place. The heat lasted for several hours and by removing the chilliness of the air effects a very agreeable change without causing any draughts or fouling the atmosphere of the room.

Matheran hotelkeepers, if they were wise, would stop the band of beggars, recruited from their own staff, that pester visitors for 'bakheesh' as they leave, even if these visitors have brought their own servants and paid them extra wages. This custom implies either that the hotelkeeper does not pay sufficient wages, or does not know how to control his servants.

The utterly inadequate supply of sheets and towels in the bedrooms calls for reform. The blame is thrown upon the local "dhobi", whose dilatory ways are notorious. But this is no proper excuse. The "dhobi" could do twice as much work in the time with a better system even if he did not use hot water. One night's steep in a trough with the aid of the potash dissolved from wood ashes that are thrown away, would do half the work of washing, and save much wear of material. This is the "lessive" so common in Southern Europe.

In proportion as the population of Matheran increases, the prospects of the occupation of Prabul, the adjoining similar hill, improve. Although smaller, it has by far the finer views, especially towards the west. The old fortifications and parapet walls offer a large supply of building stone, there are two small tanks and a reservoir with a broken dam, but there is no good road up the hill. Our familiarity with the idea of travelling through the air is increasing so fast that by the time Prabul is wanted as an additional sanitarium, or as a refuge from decadent Matheran, the idea of a direct air line on a steel wire rope from the foot to the top of the hill may offer no features of novelty. Such lines are in active operation among the copper and silver mines, many of which are above the snow line in the Andes. They are also common in Europe. They are cheaper to instal than any other means of transport in hilly districts; there is no dust and no jolting during transit. Power is supplied in the form of electrical current from a station at the foot of the hill.

Matheran is already donning her monsoon garments, the manufacture of rain screens (shuppers) goes on apace. The local Zadkiel has given us the afternoon of the 10th June, as the commencement of the monsoon, so those who wish to enjoy a magnificent spectacle of lightning. Thunder and rain-storms may make their arrangements, and descend during the lull that always follows Nature's grand concert.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

Approval from Tanjore District.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, MAY 31.

At a public meeting held at Nidamangalam, on Monday last for the purpose of expressing hearty approval of the Education Bill introduced by Mr. Gokhale, the following resolution was passed :—"That the people of Nidamangalam and suburbs in the Mannargudi Taluk of the Tanjore District, assembled in public meeting, convey to the Government of India and to the Local Government their high appreciation and endorsement of the principles of the Bill to make better provision for the extention of elementary education, introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, and, further, take this opportunity to offer to the hon'ble gentleman their grateful thanks for his disinterested and earnest efforts in the cause of Indian national progress."

INDIAN UNIVERSITY SCHEMES.

The Proposed Amalgamation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, MAY 31.

There is much controversy here regarding the proposed amalgamation of the university schemes of Mrs. Besant and of Pundit M. M. Malavyia. The Pundit writes, "the question of amalgamation is still under consideration. Those who take interest in the movement may rest assured that, in the decision that will be arrived at, the opinions of the donors and leaders of the Hindu community will receive the weight that is to due to them." He appeals for funds and says twenty-five lakhs must be secured before any steps can be taken in the direction of obtaining the charter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS).
CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

Colonel H. V. Cox has been promoted Brigadier-General on vacating his post of Deputy Quartermaster General in India and is being placed on special duty on the Coronation Durbar Committee.

WORKING OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Annual Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The annual administration report by the Railway Board for 1910 is issued. During the year 602 miles were opened bringing the total open mileage open at the end of the calendar year to 32,099 miles. The actual capital outlay (excluding premia for the purchase of Companies' lines) from the commencement on all open lines amounted at the close of 1910 to Rs. 43,904,74 lakhs and that on lines under construction to Rs. 720 23 lakhs. In addition to Rs. 124.20 lakhs which were incurred on miscellaneous items of English stores etc. connected with railways, the total outlay amounted to Rs. 44,749.17 lakhs. The financial result to the State during the year 1910 of the working of State railways after meeting, in addition to the expenses of working, all charges for interest on capital outlay by the State and on capital raised by Companies and also annuity payments connected with the purchase of railway by the State, was a net gain of Rs. 298 75 lakhs, (£1 99 million). This result, however, is arrived at after inclusion in the charges against revenue of a sum of Rs 131·08 lakhs (£874 thousand), representing the portion of annuity payments in redemption of the capital. Omitting this item which is not properly a revenue charge the true result for the year is a net gain of Rs. 430 lakhs (£2·87 million). With a net addition of 602 miles to the open mileage the gross earnings of all Indian railways during the year 1910 amounted in round figures to Rs 5,114·22 lakhs compared with Rs. 4,706 38 lakhs in 1909, an increase of Rs. 407 84 lakhs, while the working expenses were more than in 1909 by Rs. 77·24 lakhs. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 2,398.50 lakhs against Rs. 2,067.90 lakhs in 1909, an increase of Rs. 330.60 lakhs. These net earnings yielded a return on the capital outlay on open lines i. e., mileage earning revenue of 5.46 per cent as compared with 4 81 in 1909.

The total number of passengers carried was 371.58 million against 349.38 million and the earnings therefrom amounted to Rs. 1,712.04 lakhs against Rs. 1,565.94 lakhs. The number of third-class passengers carried was more by 4·92 million and the earnings therefrom by Rs. 126·21 lakhs. The average rate charged to passengers of all classes was 2·45 pies per mile, just over 1/5th, of a penny and the average distance travelled was about 36 miles. There have been no material fluctuations in these figures since 1884.

The aggregate tonnage of goods moved during the year 1910 was 65 60 million tons and the earnings therefrom were Rs. 304,317 lakhs, an increase over the previous year of Rs. 230·70 lakhs in the earnings. The average rate for all descriptions of goods carried, per ton per mile, was 4·83 pies compared with 5 78 pies in 1909 or just ½ penny, while the average distance over which a ton of goods was carried was 184 miles against 153 miles in the previous year. The usual paragraphs explanatory of the variations under passenger and goods traffic are inserted.

Under the important works completed in 1910 is noticeable the completion of the new carriage and wagon shops at Lahore and the new Beas and Sutlej bridges on the North-Western Railway. Mostly all the other items referring to the renewals of girders and relaying of rails on several lines in progress are given. Brief particulars of the progress made up to 1910 on the bridge over the Lower Ganges near Sara and on the Indo-Ceylon connection and the railway surveys completed during 1910 are fully dealt with. A list of feeder lines for which concessions were granted in 1910 to private companies is given. The provision of the rolling stock and safety appliances during the year is commented upon. In dealing with accidents it is observed that the number of passengers killed gives an average of one in 4,478·28 million of miles travelled.

A summary of important contracts and agreements entered into during 1910 is given and under miscellaneous amongst other items, the amendment of the Indian Tramways Act II of 1886 to make it applicable to monorailways and electric tramways, the revision of the branch line terms resolution, and grain elevators in India are referred to.

CHANDARNAGORE JAIL RIOT.

Loyalty of Bengali Convicts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

Further details are to hand in connection with the Chandarnagore prison revolt which go to show that there were altogether five warders in different parts of the prison against forty-nine convicts,—twenty-four Bengalis and twenty-five Madrasis—who were recently brought from the Pondicherry Jail. It was the Madrasis alone who caused the trouble, the Bengali convicts stood by the jail guards in quelling the riot. The Bengali convicts, it appears, were at the time having their meals in the jail compound when the Chief Warder was assaulted while protecting his bunch of keys and his regulation sword. The Chief Warder raised an alarm and the Bengali convicts rushed to his rescue and helped to check the progress of his assailants side by side with the jail officials.

The Madrasi convicts fortunately had no weapons, but it appears that they made an attempt to rob the five warders of their short regulation swords. When the Chief Warder had his sword taken away he immediately ran to his room to fetch a gun, while the friendly Bengali convicts effectively surrounded the rioters preventing any escape until the jail warders and other officials armed with guns arrived on the scene. The opening of fire on the rioters had a salutary effect. Two received serious wounds from bullets, one in the forehead and another in the thigh, while ten escaped with minor wounds.

It is understood that the French authorities have appreciated the bravery and loyalty shown by those 24 Bengali convicts who will perhaps have the terms of their imprisonment reduced.

STEAMER IN COLLISION.

Marine Court of Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

A Marine Court of Enquiry met at the Port Office, Calcutta, yesterday, to enquire into the collision between the "Nameang" and a fishing junk, a few miles from Honkong. Contradictory evidence was given as to the collision. The master of the vessel, the third engineer and the Chinese deck-boy, said there was a collision. The third officer, who was in charge of the vessel at the time, denied any collision. The evidence was concluded and the proceedings were forwarded to the Local Government for orders.

NEW ELLERMAN LINER.

S. S. "City of Lahore."

The Ellerman line are making considerable additions to their fleet of passenger steamers sailing to and from Bombay. One new boat the "City of Lahore" is now at Prince's Dock, after having made a maiden trip from Liverpool, while in addition to this ship four others will be taken over during 1912 and 1913.

The "City of Lahore," which was built by Messrs. Swann, Hunter, Wigram and Richardson of Newcastle-on-Tyne was launched on March 25th. Her gross tonnage is 6,900, and her dimensions are length, 425ft; breadth, 54ft, depth, 32ft, 6in. Her engines are 650 h. p. quadruple expansion, driving a single screw, and her speed is 13 knots or more, the guaranteed speed of 13 1-2 knots having been obtained with ease on her trials. Like most of the Ellerman boats, she is built to provide, besides comfortable accommodation for her passengers, ample cargo space, and taking 70 first-class and 40 second-class passengers she will carry a dead-weight of 10,040 tons. Her maiden trip to Bombay was commenced at Liverpool on March 5th and, making one call at Port Said, she reached Bombay on March 28th. She had a very good voyage, experiencing good weather except when about two days from her destination, when she was exposed to a severe cyclonic gale for about twelve hours. However she completed her voyage in a little over 22 days or two days less than her advertised time.

First-class passengers are provided with very comfortable accommodation forward. The dining-saloon, a pleasant room lighted with eight cottage windows, is on the bridge deck. The walls are of mahogany and white enamelled panels, the upholstery is in red plush and the room is plentifully provided with oscillating electric fans. For use in cold weather it is fitted like the whole of the rest of the ship with steam-heating apparatus. Above this on the prominade deck is the music-room also upholstered in red, and containing one of the latest Broadwood pianos. The first-class cabins are forward on the promenade, bridge and main decks. Each is fitted with a fan and each has a port-hole, each inside cabins having a small alcove, which extends to the side of the ship. A small nursery is also provided for the convenience of passengers, who are accompanied by children. The smoke-room is away from the other public rooms for this class, being situated at the after portion of the bridge deck. It is a comfortable room furnished in walnut, and upholstered in green leather, and one of its features is a telephone which communicates with the stewards.

The second-class accommodation aft compares very well with that for first-class passengers and is both roomy and comfortable. There is a good-sized dining-room on the main deck, (second-class passengers being served with an evening dinner), while a music-room and smoke-room adjoin each other on the poop deck. As in the first-class accommodation, each cabin has its fan and port-hole, while a special feature of all cabins on this ship is a patent bolt. This enables the door to be fastened securely while a few inches ajar, and when the door has been bolted no one outside can open it more than those few inches.

The ship carries 119 officers and crew, of which 24 are Europeans and 34 cooks and stewards. She is commanded by Captain P. Macpherson, an experienced officer who has been over 20 years in command, and who has been transferred from the "City of Chester". The Bombay agents are Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

LAUNCH OF A PILOT SCHOONER.

It is upwards of twenty years since a launch of vessel of any size took place in Bombay Dockyard, a day or two ago. The new pilot schooner for the Bombay Port Trust was launched from No 2 Slip of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard. The new schooner is slightly larger than its predecessors, is of more modern design, and built strictly in accordance with Lloyd's rules for composite yachts.

The dimensions of the vessel are.—Length, 109ft; breadth, 19 ft; depth-at-side, 13 ft; and when complete will have a displacement of about 175 tons. She will be rigged with Mainsail Foresail, Forestay and Jib Sail and carry altogether about 4,000 square feet of canvas.

The Bombay Dockyard is to be complimented on the expeditious way this vessel has been built, for the keel was only laid early in February.

The vessel has been designed by Mr. D. N. North Constructor R. I. M. under the supervision of Mr. T. Avery, Chief Constructor R. I. M., the designs being prepared by Mr. A. C. Bowden, Chief Draughtsman. The building is being carried out under the personal supervision of Mr. W. J. Kenshett and Khan Sahib Bomanji S. Wadia, whose family name has been associated with ships for the past generation. Altogether the launch was most successful and was witnessed by a number of officials of both Port Trust and the Royal Indian Marine.

LAW GUARANTEE LIBEL ACTION.

Mr. Bottomley Wins.

The libel action brought by Mr. F. J. Ronald, chief valuer of the Law Guarantee Trust and Accident Society (Limited), against the proprietors, editor, and printers of "John Bull," ended in mail week in a verdict for the defendants, after a hearing extending over a fortnight.

Mr. Ronald complained of an article that had appeared in "John Bull," which he said, imputed to him incompetence and dishonesty in connection with the valuations of the society. The defendants denied the allegation of libel, pleaded substantial truth and fair comment, and urged that the charge of dishonesty was made merely in the sense that the plaintiff held himself capable to do work which they said, he was not competent to undertake.

SIR EDWARD CARSON AND MR. SMITH.

Sir Edward Carson, continuing his final speech for the plaintiff, said it had been sought to mix up the plaintiff with the whole failure of the Society, and nothing could be more unfair in a case of this kind. He ventured to think that there was not another valuer in London, who would have come through the ordeal of practically a week's cross-examination more unscathed than did Mr. Roland, whose books, etc., had been open to the inspection of the defendants. Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., for "John Bull," Limited, had referred to the plaintiff as "this raw youth." His age did not necessarily have any bearing upon the question of competence, and, for that matter, added Sir Edward, he knew counsel who, at the plaintiff's age, would have been ready to take up any case, from a charge in the police-court to an appeal to the House of Lords, and possibly have considered themselves competent to run the Empire as well. (Laughter.)

JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

Mr. Justice Darling, in summing up, said it was for the jury to say whether or not the statements made in the alleged libel were true in substance and fact and in the nature of fair comment. The business of the society was essentially a risky one, no matter how eminent its valuer, and the plaintiff was entitled to have the case considered from the point of view of alleged injury to his private right.

In the end the jury returned a verdict for the defendants, and judgment was given accordingly, with costs.

THE DEMAND FOR INQUIRY.

It is difficult to see, after this verdict of a British jury, writes the City Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette" how the President of the Board of Trade can any longer resist the demand for a public inquiry into the scandalous collapse of the Law Guarantee and Trust Society.

The jury's finding shows clearly enough that there existed a state of affairs which renders it more than ever necessary that the causes of the collapse should be investigated and the blame for the state of affairs placed on the proper shoulders.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" throughout this sorry business has demanded the fullest investigation. Such as has already been made is quite unsatisfactory and inadequate. Indeed, that is practically admitted to be the case by at least one gentleman prominently concerned. The loss of such colossal amounts the falsification of earlier hopes as to the minor character of the failure and the need to urge the inquiry from the point of view of commercial morality all combine as strong reasons why the Board of Trade should take the matter up.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

DWARKADAS' LIFE POLICY.

Appeal Court's Judgment.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

In our opinion transferees under the Act take in order of date and acquire no priority by giving notice. The defendant therefore can take no advantage by his notice of the 27th of August, 1909. The case may be decided upon a consideration of the question which party fulfills the condition of the Policy by proving title thereto. That condition we think must be taken literally as referring to the document known as the Policy and not merely to the debt thereby created. An Insurance Company which has issued a Policy containing such a condition is we think entitled to decline to pay the Policy money, if the Policy is not produced except upon a complete indemnity. This would seem to be so on principal and to follow from the decision of the Vice-Chancellor in Bushuan vs. Morgan 5 Sim. 635, where it was held that an Insurance Company was not bound to pay interest upon the Policy moneys claimed under a lost Policy between the date at which it would have been payable under the Policy and the date of an indemnity given by the claimant.

This conclusion is not we think affected by the decision in the case of England vs. Tredegar 35 L. J. Ch. 386 relied upon by the Respondent's counsel as that decision assumed that an Insurance Company is a trustee entitled to pay money into Court under the Trustee Relief Act a view which was dissented from by Sir George Jessel in the case of Mathew vs. Northern Assurance Company above referred to.

The liability of an Insurance Company to pay to an incumbrancer by deposit of the Policy is shown by Crossby vs. Glasgow Life Assurance Company 4 Ch. D.

Having regard to the importance of the existence of the Policy itself in all transactions in which use is sought to be made of the interest of the assured as a security for the money, the condition of the Policy is perfectly reasonable and should be given effect to.

The London and Lancashire Company have from the time of the earliest communication which took place between them and the defendant Mulraj and prior to the date of his assignment shown the importance they attach to the possession of the Policy. It is in evidence that Messrs. Madhavji and Kamdar acting nominally on behalf of Dwarkadas through really on behalf of the defendant informed the Agents of the Company on the 23rd of July, 1909, that the original of the Policy 59,656 was either displaced or lost and that Dwarkadas requested them to issue a duplicate of the same. The agents replied that they would be glad to issue a certified copy of the Policy on receipt of the enclosed form of indemnity duly completed by Dwarkadas. This indemnity proposed was in the following form :—Read p. 63.

No further communication took place between the defendant and the Company's agent until the 27th of August, when Messrs. Madhavji and Kamdar forwarded the assignment now in question for registration. Upon this the agents wrote asking if the Policy had been found. To this a reply was received that the original of the Policy was not found so the deceased had assigned the same by executing a separate transfer form in the defendant's favour.

Assuming that the plaintiff could acquire a charge by virtue of the deposit of the policy we think that the defendant is only able to prove title to the policy subject to that charge. He is in effect in no better position than his assignor Dwarkadas. His position is not analogous to that of a purchaser or mortgagee of real property who has acquired the legal estate in the subject of his transfer so as to override the rights of existing equitable incumbrances. This conclusion is supported by the case of west of England Bank vs. Batchelor 51 Q J. Ch. 199. The plaintiffs claimed not under an equitable assignment but as assignees under an assignment which fell both within the provisions of the policies of Assurance Act 1867-120 and 31 vide C. 144 and the Judicature Act Section 25, Sub-Section 6 and they sued for a declaration that their mortgage was a first charge on the policy the subject of the assignment. The Policy was in the hands of the Assignors, solicitors who claimed a lien on it for unpaid costs. That lien was treated as an equity subject to which the plaintiffs took their assignment but it was argued for the plaintiffs that the equity constituted by the lieu was repelled by negligence in not giving notice of it to the Insurance Company. The Court, however held that no duty lay on the holder of the Policy to give notice because the fact of his holding the Policy was noticed to all the world that it was held by some one not present. The Rule in Drake vs Hall 3 Russell I did not therefore apply and the holders equity was not lost. This decision is directly in the plaintiffs favour whether we are right in holding that the Rule in Drake vs. Hall finds no place in Chapter VIII of the transfer of property Act or not.

In this view of the case it is not strictly necessary that we should come to a decision upon the question which was much discussed before us and in the Original Court as to whether or not the defendant took his assignment which notice that the Policy was pledged to secure a debt but as we have come to a conclusion differing from the learned Judge in the 6th issue, we think it desirable to give our reasons.

It is conceded on the defendants behalf that if he took with notice of a valid charge upon the Policy, his title would not prevail over that of the plaintiff. The circumstances under which it is contended that he had notice are as follows :—On the 8th of June, 1909, the defendant being already a creditor of Dwarkadas for about Rs. 90,000 paid him as a loan for two days Rs. 50,000. As Dwarkadas did not repay him the defendant pressed him for all the money due to him.

Dwarkadas promised to pay a large sum on account but failed to do so. The defendant then put pressure on through his solicitor Mr. Madhavji. Then Dwarkadas came and promised the defendant on the 20th June to hand over to Madhavji Life Policies for Rs. 1,10,000 as security saying that all premia had been paid up-to-date. On the 24th June the defendant came to know that only four Policies for Rs. 60,000 had been handed over and asked why the other Policies for Rs. 50,000 had not been handed over Dwarkadas said he had lost or misplaced them.

The defendant says he first realised Dwarkadas was in monetary difficulties about the middle of June, he heard he was giving securities to other creditors and so thought he too would ask for security.

The four policies for Rs. 60,000 were handed over to the defendant's solicitor on the 22nd of June, and a formal assignment of the same was executed on the 23rd June. They included a Policy No. 58,649, for Rs. 20,000 of the London and Lancashire Company, of an earlier date than the Policy in question in this suit which bore an endorsement showing it had already been the subject of assignment by the reassignment to Dwarkadas.

In June, no assignment of the missing Policies was taken. On the 22nd of July, Dwarkadas gave to the defendant's solicitors particulars of the missing Policies saying he had lost them and solicitor should get duplicates from the Companies. The Companies were then written to and the London and Lancashire as already stated agreed to give a certified copy on receipt of a specified form of indemnity duly completed by Dwarkadas.

The form of indemnity brings out prominently the determination of the Company not to be satisfied by statements that the Policy was lost unless they were not only indemnified against loss in consequence both the non-production of the original and of the issue of a certified copy, but received a solemn declaration that the Policy had not been parted with by way of sale of deposit. It is not surprising therefore that when the defendant was afterwards given instructions for the preparation of assignments of the Policies he also gave instructions for the preparation of the indemnity bonds. All the documents were prepared and taken to Dwarkadas for execution on the 13th August. He executed the assignments but excused himself for executing the indemnity bonds, as they required to be executed before a Justice of the Peace and he said he would get it done. It is admitted, however, that there were Justices of the Peace actually in the same Office as Dwarkadas. Dwarkadas never executed nor affirmed the statements contained in the Indemnity bonds and committed suicide on the 28th of August.

The defendant says he thought he was secure as soon as he got the assignments on the 13th without getting duplicate Policies and that it would have taken a long time to get the duplicates from the Head Offices. This excuse is not consistent with the knowledge of his solicitor that the London and Lancashire Company's agents would only issue a certified copy, but would do that upon receipt of the form of indemnity duly completed by Dwarkadas. It is difficult to understand why if the defendant thought the assignments were sufficient he did not take them on the 23rd of June, with the assignments of other Policies. He says that Dwarkadas had told him he had not charged the Policies. It is evident, however, that the defendant attached importance to the possession of the Policies on failing that to the possession of certified copies.

The letter of the agents of the London and Lancashire Company cannot have lessened in his eyes or those of his Solicitor the importance of the possession of Policies but rather indicated the danger which that Companies experience showed to exist of a secret deposit of the Policy as security for money. To this must be added the desperate position of Dwarkadas which was known to the defendant and the fact that his large insurances must have been taken out in order to furnish him with securities upon which to raise loans. It was hardly credible that Dwardadas did not know what had become of two Policies for large amounts on which he said all premia had been paid. Applying the remark of Fry J. in West of England Bank vs. Batchelor the fact that Dwarkadas did not hold the Policies was notice that they were somewhere else and that there was a risk of some one having a lien upon them. If the defendant had determined to learn the truth he could have insisted on Dwarkadas affirming the declaration in the Indemnity bond or on his advertising the missing Policies. A definite refusal on the part of Dwarkadas would have shown the defendant clearly enough that Dwarkadas had pledged the Policies.

We cannot doubt that in the circumstances of the case the defendant would not have advanced any money to Dwarkadas on the assignment of the policy, because of the strong suspicions aroused from the first which the subsequent conduct of Dwarkadas tended to accentuate. The defendant preferred instead of making further inquiries or pressing for execution of the bond and declaration to make his position if possible better by giving notice of the assignment to the Company. The giving of the notice when Dwarkadas' affairs had reached the lowest point and with any further communication from the Company's Agents when taken with Dwarkadas in willingness to execute the bond and declaration appears to us to indicate consciousness that the policy had been pledged.

The defendants did not know that it was held by the plaintiff, but we think he can have had no reasonable doubt that it was held as security by some one to whom Dwarkadas was indebted.

The decree of the lower Court was accordingly reversed with costs.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Reference to the High Court.

At a special sitting of the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar disposed of the case in which Mr. E. H. Waterfield, Additional Sessions Judge of Poona, made a reference to the High Court, disagreeing with a verdict of the jury. He submitted under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the proceeding of his Court in the case of Imperator against Hari Soma Yade wherein he disagreed with the jury's unanimous verdict of guilty of causing simple hurt on provocation under Section 334, the accused having been charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder and he being of opinion that the accused was guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt on provocation.

The prosecution case was that the accused kicked his wife in the stomach, on which she fell down and was taken to her mother's house where she died four days after. Dr. Bharucha, Assistant-Surgeon, who examined the body found that death was due to peritonites caused by a rupture of the spleen. The deceased appeared to have accused the accused of infidelity which provoked him and he gave her a kick in the stomach.

On the whole of the evidence, their Lordships convicted the accused of causing grievous hurt under Section 335 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DACOITS' APPEALS DISMISSED.

At a special sitting of the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar disposed of the case in which Mr. A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, convicted Mahomed Hussein Murbarak and Ferozekhan Rasulkhan of dacoity and sentenced them to transportation for ten years each.

It appeared that on the 6th September last some six Pathans, including the two accused, reached the village of Chitrasor, entered the house of the Mukhi, who was absent on a pilgrimage and forced the brother-in-law of the Mukhi to point out the safe in which valuables were kept. The brother-in-law escaped and gave the alarm and a large number of villagers from Chitrasor and Dharoda assembled armed with sticks and bill-hooks and a battle raged with stones between them and three Pathans who were on the watch outside the house, while the safe was being broken with a hatchet inside. The villagers made a determined attack on the three Pathans and drove them into a house, where they were so severely handled that they subsequently died of their wounds. The other Pathans, who were inside the house from the firs, took refuge into the kitchen where they were obliged to surrender. Agreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced them as above stated. Their Lordships dismissed the appeals and confirmed the sentences passed on them by the Court below.

ATTEMPT TO POISON HUSBAND.

At a special sitting of the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar disposed of the appeals of Khemi, a Dhed woman and Ratna Mana who were convicted by Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of administering an unwholesome drug with intent to cause hurt and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each.

The second accused, it appeared, gave a packet of a deleterious drug to the first accused who administered it to her husband in order to get rid of him as both the accused were desirous of living together. Both had made full confessions before a Magistrate and they were corroborated in all the particulars by the independent evidence of witnesses for the Crown. The accused were convicted and sentenced as above stated.

On a consideration of all the circumstances in the case, their Lordships dismissed the appeals and confirmed the convictions and sentences passed on the accused.

UNSUCCESSFUL GOVERNMENT APPEALS.

At a special sitting of the Bombay Appeal Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar disposed of the appeal of the Government of Bombay, from a decision of Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, on appeal, acquitted Atmaram Vinayak Karnik and Govind Gangadhar Bochare.

Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown ; Mr. H. C. Coyaji, instructed by Mr. W. B Pradhan, appeared for the first accused ; the second was represented by Mr. P. B. Shingne.

The accused, who were registry clerks, were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 197, being Government property. Mr. J. T. Scotson, Assistant Sessions Judge, convicted them and sentenced them to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively. On appeal, the Sessions Judge quashed the conviction as the guilt could not be fixed on a particular accused.

After hearing Mr. Rao at very great length, their Lordships dismissed the appeal upholding the view of the Sessions Judge on the legal aspect of the case.

The Indian Railway Association will assemble at Simla on the 18th September and subsequent days, a long agenda has been drawn up for discussion.

The Governments of Victoria and New South Wales are pressing the Commonwealth to aid in the transport of immigrants to Australia.

POLICE COURTS.

TRAFFIC IN COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Sukur Islam and ten others with being in illegal possession of cocaine. All the accused except one pleaded guilty. All of them were convicted and fines ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 were inflicted on them.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

European Convicted.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Reuben Soloman, a director of the Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, charged Richard H. Fett, with criminal breach of trust as an agent in respect of Rs. 125 in October, 1909, and in respect of Rs. 100, in December 1909.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

On the evidence, his Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him on each charge to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400, the sentences to run concurrently.

CHARGE AGAINST SOLDIERS.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Private Fredrick Jones and Private Giles of the Warwickshire Regiment stationed at Colaba.

The prosecution case was that at about 11 p.m., on Tuesday night, the accused went to the shop of Noor Ilahi Khodabux at Sitaram buildings and asked to be shown some watches. Each took a watch and without paying for them left the shop and began to walk away. The complainant chased them and near the Head Police Office, Superintendent Sulivan and Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., arrested the accused. The second accused dropped the watch while the first produced his from his sleeve.

The accused pleaded guilty and his Worship sentenced them to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment each.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Africa," June 1.

Below is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Africa," on the 1st of June, from the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 6.

The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 6 on the 1st June at 11 a. m.

Deck passengers and native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 8 a.m.

Apel, Revd M
Beaman, Mrs C E
Beaman, Miss
Baechtold, Mr H
Boeckel, Mr H
Bergagnoni, Mr G
Bahnson, Mr R
Boehler, Mr H
Cassinath, Mr B E
Carim, Mr A H A
Courthope, Mr E A
Crow, Mr and Mrs F
Crow, Miss
Capito, Mr G
Dennis, Mr H A
Frigo, Mr
Fantin, Mr C
Forster, Major W H C
Fatmabai, Mrs
Gebauer, Mr A K
Hyden, Mr O
Kappel, Mr H
Keventer, Mr and Mrs
& W and infant
Kennedy, Mr K
Kennedy, Mr Lance
Kennedy, Mr Laurie
Kennedy, Mr and Mrs S R
Kelman, Mr J
Kulsum, Miss
Lawrence, Capt and Mrs, governess and child
Lithgow, Major H
Lakofsky, Mr
Lamboo, Mr L
Lestrange, Lt
Leseberg, Miss G
Meu'eman, Dr B
Marsh, Miss L
His Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta
Madgavkar, Mr and Mrs G D
Maillard, Revd Bro E
Meebold, Mr A
Michalis, Mr K
Mecquenem, de Mr
Mariambai, Mrs and inft
Manuk, Mrs
Neeile, Mr Walter
Neilson, Mr W H
Nazam, Mr K H
Noordih, Mr
Peiniger, Mr G
Patterson, Mr W
Pezard, Mr
Pearson, Mr W W
Radesco, Mr J
Rodgers, Mr J T
Roella, Mr G
Roella, Mr C
Radinger, Mr N
Rastomji, Mr B R
Rhemtoola, Mr
Saxon Davies, Mr W H
Sommer, Mr L
Souza de, Mr D F
Staub, Mr
Shanahan, Mr J D
Shelling, Miss
Thomson, Mr D
Unwalla, Mr A M
Weisglass, Mr
Wilde, Mr A
Zadro, Capt E
Zimmermann, Mr A

The death is announced at Calcutta of Mr. H. C. Remfry, the well known Calcutta patent agent, after a few days' illness from pneumonia. He was only thirty-two year sold.

Mr. N. Smith, Manager of the Seistan Branch of the Imperial Bank of Persia, died on 23rd May, of tetanus. He had only joined his appointment in Seistan a few days before his death.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbon For Typewrit

BY THE WAY.

MAY-DEW.

To the heat-jaded residents of Bombay the following description of contemporaneous English weather may appeal: despite the sunny days the early mornings have been too cold, with occasional faint touches of frost, to produce the May-dew that country maidens still prize for the preservation of their good looks. The dew should be gathered from the hawthorn at dawn on the first of May, but remains equally efficacious throughout the month. Thus Pepys notes in his Diary for May 29, 1667 : "My wife away down to Woolwich to lie there, and to gather May-dew to-morrow morning, which Mrs. Turner hath taught her is the only thing in the world to wash her face with." Again, on May 9 two years later Mrs. Pepys "went with her coach abroad" for the same purpose. Probably the early rising gave some real result in rosy cheeks.

MAY MORNING AND EVENING "STARS."

Before the sun sets Venus is now says a Home correspondent, a conspicuous point of silvery light in the south-west, and the peerless evening "star" rapidly increases in brightness as darkness gathers, at the end of May remaining above the horizon until after eleven p.m. Its gradual decrease of phase to "half-moon" early in June month can be easily followed in a small glass. In the south-east Jupiter, just past opposition, rises about sunset, and after midnight takes the place of Venus in the south-west, as a morning "star." Mars, a not very prominent object in the south-east for a short time before sunrise, is reserving itself for the autumn months; while Saturn and Mercury are hidden temporarily in the sun's rays.

CORRECT TO A FARTHING.

Why not clean the outside of St. Paul's for the Coronation festivities? is a question asked in a contemporary. In all truth it needs it. But it would be no easy task to polish up Wren's masterpiece. Quite recently something in this direction was done to the west front, but the result was scarcely commensurate with the labour involved. A big proportion of the cost of St. Paul's was defrayed by a tax on coal, and Dean Milman once remarked that the London coal had had its revenge by destroying the purity of the cathedral's exterior. It was Dean Milman, too, who carefully calculated the cost of building St Paul's, and found it to be exactly £736,752 2s. 3 1-4d ! We pay more than twice that sum now for a Dreadnought.

ANNIE SWAN AND THE SPIRITS.

In the current "Woman at Home" Annie S. Swan gives an account of her first direct contract with spiritualism. In the grey days following upon an overwhelming personal loss she was visited by an old friend who had lost her son, but who was filled with a joyousness Annie S. Swan could not understand. This visitor assured the novelist that "it was better to have our loved ones yonder than to have them here, that no contact was broken ; that it was possible to see and talk with them, and so to bridge the gulf, that heaven seemed a nearer and dearer place than earth." Annie S. Swan listened unconvinced, but afterwards was induced by her friend to accompany her to a private seance in order that she might see and hear for herself.

THE SEANCE.

Annie S. Swan explains that at this time she knew actually nothing about spiritualism except by hearsay. There were five persons present at the seance, and with these the novelist was very favourably impressed. After a small prayer had been said she goes on to tell, "the candle was put out. We joined hands by the little finger, and talked quite cheerfully of ordinary subjects, and there was not the smallest feeling of nervousness or strain in the air. I myself felt at home, hardly even expectant, and the quiet and the dark felt grateful to my eyes. We knew when the medium went off into a trance by his long sigh, and shortly afterwards one became conscious of a presence. I am unable to explain it otherwise than as if a wind made by wings was passing over the room. Voices spoke, bidding us good-day by name, and my identity seemed to be well known by the visitants."

"CONFUSED."

Presently a light was seen about the centre of the room, and the face of Cardinal Newman appeared. He was announced to the company by name, blessed them in Latin, with laying on of hands, and his apperance was followed by "the singing of a heavenly choir, so beautiful," says Annie Swan, "that it lingers in my memory still. Other forms appeared, which bore resemblance to those we loved who had passed over, but they were somewhat shadowy, and it was difficult to be certain of recognition. I have only one thing to add to my experience. . . My son did not appear, but I heard his voice addressing me quite plainly by name, and offering a message of affection, comfort, and of hope." For what happened Annie S. Swan declares that she is unable to offer any explanation. The effect left on her mind was "confused," and the spirits, she adds, told her nothing that she "could not find set forth with greater convincingness in the Bible."

IS THE POPE A SOVEREIGN ?

The Cour de Cassation has decreed the abolition of the sovereignty of the Pope. The announcement sounds a little Gilbertiah, for since the abolition of the temporal power the Pope is certainly not the Sovereign of an extensive territory or revenue. The decree rose out of a case in which a certain inhabitant of Mans had been proceeded against by the civil authority for displaying a Papal flag at the time of the fete of Jeanne D'Arc. In France besides the national emblem only the flags of foreign States and the banners of municipalities of corporation may be exposed in public, and when the inhabitant of Mans argued that he was in conformity with the law because the yellow and white flag was the emblem of the Sovereignty of the Pope, the case was referred to the Cour de Cassation.

A QUESTION OF SENTIMENT.

It seems that the local magistrate allowed the claim, but the higher tribunal has now determined that it is an offence against the law to expose the Papal flag or to allude in public to the Pope as a Sovereign. The decision has caused great offence to French Catholics, who point out that the Pope has had the title of Sovereign since the days of Charlemagne, a titile that is still recognised by most of the great Powers, which send Ambassador to the Holy See. It will be interesting to see whether the case is brought before the Conseil D' Etat, which has, more than once upset the decisions of the Cour de Cassation in religious matters. The question is admittedly mainly one of sentiment, as indeed is the title of cure, of which the Cour de Cassation wished to deprive the parish priests the other day. But sentiment counts for a great deal in these matters.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S LAST WORDS.

Lord Beaconsfield's last words were : 'I am overwhelmed,' and not 'oppressed.' Their apposite and tragic character is clearly in favour of 'overwhelmed' as a 'last word.' Disraeli, while a man of such Christian faith as one would expect from his Jewish origin and extremely active secular life, seemed to those who watched him to also represent the type of an intellectual and physical champion of strenuous humanity. His bodily powers were being gradually drained, and indeed were only kept alight by his wonderful spirit; and one would humbly suggest that Lord Beaconsfield had long maintained these by great exertions of body and mind, and that 'overwhelmed' was a touching expression of physical exhaustion by a warrior who had fought 'a good fight' for his country long after most men seek retirement, and was in no sense a spiritual reference to the future."

A Queen Victoria box of chocolate, despatched eleven years ago, which has travelled thousands of miles, has just reached Alfred Cussell, High Wycombe, who served in the South African War.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well, as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Farringdon Road London England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GALA FLOWERS.

Never has town been more attractive, says a Home correspondent, than it is at the present moment. On every side one sees signs of preparations for the long-talked-about Gala season which has begun at last while throughout the West End there is an unmistakable air of excitement. Every shop is striving to put forth the most attractive appearance and to cater for the great crowds of visitors that are expected to arrive during this month and the next. Nothing adds more to this gala appearance than the wonderful displays of floral decoration which are such a feature this year. In every florist's shop window are great masses of flowering plants grown expressly for decorating drawing-rooms, pink and red rose ramblers being quite the favourite flowers for this purpose. Some of the most beautiful of these are standard trees of the Dorothy Perkins variety about 4ft. high, which have been trained to simulate an open umbrella; the top being cov

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE CORONATION REVIEW.

The composition of the Fleet that will assemble at Spithead for the Coronation Review, on June 24, is chiefly noticeable for its large proportion of armoured strength, amounting to practically one-third of the aggregate number of units ordered to be present. Exactly one hundred and eighty vessels flying the White Ensign will be present, in addition to the large number of foreign warships which will help to form the avenues of steel through which the Royal yacht will steam. At the Jubilee reviews in 1887 and 1897, the number of British vessels in the lines was 109 and 165 respectively, so that, imposing as those displays were, they will be surpassed both numerically and in potential qualities by the forthcoming assemblage. The following table gives the composition of the Coronation Review with corresponding figures for similar types that took part at the Jubilee reviews :—

	1887.	1897.	1911.
Battleships	12	21	32
Cruisers, armoured	Nil	Nil	25
Cruisers, protected	17	45	7
Depot ships	Nil	Nil	12
Destroyers	Nil	30	84
Torpedo-boats	38	20	12
Submarines	Nil	Nil	8

It is worthy of note that the 180 vessels to be assembled on June 24, at Spithead are effective units, and that this large and powerful concentration of strength will be effected without withdrawing a warship from foreign service in a word it will be a review of the "Home Guard."

HOME FLEET CHANGES.

Numerically, the strength of the First and Second Battle Squadrons of the Home Fleet has been equalised by the transfer of the "Agamemnon" to the division commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir G. A. Callaghan to make good the deficiency caused by the "Commonwealth" having been temporarily reduced to the Fourth Division. The effect of the "Agamemnon's" withdrawal from the First Battle Squadron is to leave it composed entirely of "Dreadnoughts" and super-"Dreadnoughts," while the Second Division will consist of six "King Edwards" in association with the two "Lord Nelsons." By this means one of the predominant features of the Coronation Review at Spithead will be a homogeneous battle squadron of eight ships of the all-big-gun type. The extension of the principle of homogeneity to the Cruiser Squadron affiliated to the senior battleship division of the Home Fleet will not be achieved until the "Defence" is detached from service with the quartet of "battle-cruisers" composed of the three "Invincibles" and the "Indefatigable." Contrary to general expectation neither the "Hercules" nor "Colossus" will figure in the Coronation Review, but according to the two-year limit they are due for completion in July and August, when if the ordinary course is pursued of passing all new ships into the senior division of the Home Fleet, the first two "Dreadnoughts" will enter on the sliding scale by joining the Second Division, thus releasing a second pair of "King Edwards" for strengthening the Third Division, commanded by H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg.

AUSTRALIA'S HOME-MADE WARSHIPS.

"Progressive" sums up in a word the policy of the Commonwealth authorities in regard to the establishment of a Colonial fleet. Senator Pearce, Minister for Defence, is an enthusiastic supporter of Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson's scheme for the naval defence of the Commonwealth, judging from his remarks in the course of interviews on his way to England for the Imperial Conference. Although Admiral Henderson's recommendations are embodied in a Blue Book dated as recently as March 1st, the Commonwealth Government have already entered into a contract for the construction in Australia of one second-class protected cruiser and three destroyers, to form part of the "fleet-unit," for which in addition to the armoured cruisers "Australia" and "New Zealand," two second class cruisers and two submarines are being built in British yards. The construction of warships in the State dockyard at Sydney is a new and important development, as only the raw material will be imported for these home-made units. That the Commonwealth have taken up the question of defence in no half-hearted manner is evident, when it is realised that this naval expenditure has at one bound increased from £60,000 to £2,000,000 this year for construction and maintenance. This is no light strain upon the financial resources of even a wealthy and prosperous country like Australia, on the other hand a rich and tempting prize is well worth preserving although the insurance premium may be high.

AUSTRALIANS AND SEA LIFE.

It will be ten thousand pities if it should prove to be the case that the young bloods among the poorer classes of Australia are found lacking in inclination for sea life. The national sentiment of the Commonwealth is growing so strong among its citizens, that the reasonable aspirations of a comparatively young country will doubtless find an eventual outlet in the establishment of a free and unfettered constitution. But before this natural ambition can be satisfied, Australia must possess a fleet manned mainly by her own citizens, and sufficiently large and patriotic to meet all the requirements of home defence single-handed; for she can hardly expect to have the privileges of matured nationhood without accepting its responsibilities and relieving the Mother Country from the duty of providing either men or ships for patrolling or defending Australian coasts. And yet there appears at present to be no superfluous anxiety among the younger generation to volunteer for service in the nucleus fleet that is now being formed by the Commonwealth Government. This is not because the pay is poor; as young Australians, who have come forward and are being trained in the Mother fleet, are getting more pay than the petty officers of the Mother Country who act as their instructors. Yet those most closely associated with these young Colonials, who praising the spirit exhibited by the larger part of them, declare that there are a large number of them also who openly profess that they will be glad for the time to come when they are at liberty to once more return to the bush. In fact, it is for the most part the men who have come from the Australian merchant service and waterside work who are content with their new life. If this aversion from naval service grows the Australians will presently find themselves in a flax.

KING'S VISIT TO ALDERSHOT.

The King and Queen, on Whit Monday, arrived for a stay of about a week at Aldershot. His Majesty has made known to Lieut.-General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien that it was his wish that training might not be unduly interfered with during his sojourn in Camp. His idea was that he should ride out daily, and see, as far as possible, what was going on, and how the several arms and branches were proceeding with their duties. It was not intended that there should be any special functions, but the principal General and Staff Officers were entertained at dinner on several evenings during the week. The Royal Pavilion in its enlarged and altered form is quite a comfortable building.

BRISTOL'S CAVALRY DEPOT.

Bristol is to have its Cavalry Depot at last. The delay in bringing in the new system in "the West Country" is attributable to a want of barrack accommodation. All has now been made right and the depot will be established at once. The new system is said to be producing good results in places where it has been tried, and the ultimate effect promises to be beneficial to the mounted service.

COLONEL ROMILLY.

The fate of Colonel Romilly, late Scots Guards, is hanging in the balance, for the age disqualification will affect him in a few weeks' time. One is sorry to learn that there is little prospect of the scales being weighed down in his favour, strong though his case unquestionably is, and glad as many friends would be to find him a General officer. Promotion to the fixed establishment may be regarded as impossible.

SIR HORACE SMITH-DORRIEN'S SUCCESSOR.

It seems to be pretty well certain that Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig will be Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's successor in the Aldershot Command, when the latter's term expires at the end of the year. There can be no question as to Sir Douglas's qualifications. He is essentially the man for the place, and his experience recently in this country would be greatly to his advantage.

Royal Physicians Endorse Sanatogen The Royal Tonic-food

The Private Physician to the Czar of Russia
—Dr. Ferchmin: "My daughter, who was very nervous and anæmic, has been greatly benefited by the use of Sanatogen. Her appetite improved, her weight increased, and the colour of her skin became healthier."

The Private Physician to the Emperor of Austria
—Surgeon-General Dr. Kerzl, of Vienna: "I have been using Sanatogen with splendid results and recommend it continually and everywhere because I am thoroughly convinced that it is an excellent food-tonic."

The Physician Extraordinary to the late King Edward
—Dr. Ott: "I have used Sanatogen for years in my practice with excellent results, notably in cases of convalescents when it was desirable to build up the strength, stimulate the bodily functions, and improve the circulation of the blood."

The Private Physician to the late Emperor Frederic
—Professor Tobold, M.D.: "My experience shows that patients suffering from nervous exhaustion after influenza, or from Neurasthenia, by using Sanatogen in a comparatively short time regain strength and vitality.

The Physician to H.M. the King of Italy
—Dr. G. Quirico: "I have used Sanatogen with marked benefit in the case of wealthy children, and in convalescence after long illnesses. I consider the preparation a most excellent tonic-food."

The Physician to H.M. the Queen-Mother of Italy
—Dr. E. Persichetti: "I have used Sanatogen in several cases of Neurasthenia; in every case the nervous symptoms were greatly diminished. I am convinced that Sanatogen is a valuable food-tonic to restore lost strength."

The Physician to H.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg
—Dr. Florschuetz: "I have repeatedly proved Sanatogen's value. Recently, in the case of an anæmic, nervous woman, its effects could be observed after only 14 days, and it entirely cured her within a few weeks."

The Private Physician to H.M. the King of Wurttemburg
—Dr. von Fetzer writes: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years both in my private practice and in hospital, and have been very satisfied with the results I have obtained from it.

The Private Physician to H.M. the King of Saxony
—Dr. Tillmanns, Surgeon-General to the Royal Saxon Army Corps and Professor of Surgery at the University of Leipsic: "I am, and shall always be, a great admirer of Sanatogen."

A new lease of health—more strength, more energy, more brain-power and nerve-power—that is what Sanatogen offers, whether the user be a king or the humblest of his subjects. Sir Charles Cameron, C.B., M.D., writes:—"Sanatogen is an excellent nerve food, of the highest nutritive value, containing a large amount of phosphorus in the form in which it can be easily absorbed." Of all chemists and bazaars. Send for a free booklet to the Sanatogen Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
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CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the smallest form of flattery—IMITATION.
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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

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Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

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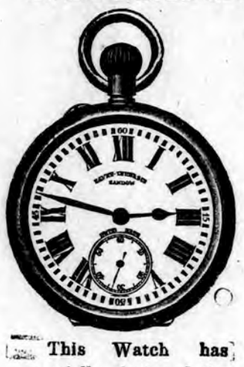

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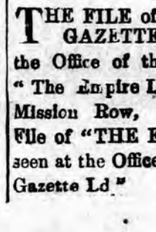

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